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Saltonstall Asks Truce In Nantucket Ship Strike; New Nazi Air Technique

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 29, 1940

In New England: Heat Wave Continues Sway

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall summoned representatives of both sides in the strike of unlicensed seamen of the Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company to his office today. "We want to be fair to both sides, but service to the islands must be resumed," the Governor said. [Details: Page 9.]

New England continued in the grip of a hot spell, although Boston temperatures dropped slightly to 78 at 2:30 p. m. Showers were forecast for Wednesday in Boston. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Lexington, Mass., voters went to the polls for their first referendum appealing from the decision of their representative town government. The ballot concerned a proposal to erect an apartment house in a residential district. [Details: Page 9.]

War Summary: Nazis Develop New Air Technique

Widespread attacks by German airmen on Britain, both by land and on shipping at sea continue, the most recent engine of attack being one-seater fighter planes, which, having released their light load of bombs, make off for home before pursuit planes can reach them. [Details: Page 4.]

British admit the loss of the 1,120-ton destroyer Wren. The Germans talk of sinking a total of 166,000 tons of British merchant tonnage during the past two days, but this figure has yet to be established. Scores of "dog-fights" were reported to be in progress in widely separated areas around the British Isles.

Britain's call to service has come to 4,000,000 men in little more than a year. The latest class to be called was that of 1906, which included 300,000 34-year-old men. Classes still to be called are those of 1905, 1904, and 1903.

Prime Minister Churchill is expected to speak at a secret foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Refugees, numbering about a thousand, including several hundred British children, arrived at an unnamed eastern Canadian port today. Private financing arrangements were made for the passage of all of the passengers.

A British protest over recent anti-British acts perpetrated by the Rumanian Government was forwarded to Bucharest. Rumanian ties with Germany appeared to have grown stronger following week-end conference between German and Balkan statesmen. [Details: Page 5.]

Japan Loads U. S. Scrap to Beat Deadline

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Scrap iron for Japan was loaded at a brisk pace today as crews sought to beat the Aug. 1 deadline for the free export of top-grade scrap as defined by presidential decree. Some 25,000 tons of scrap were available at this port.

In India: Resolution Links Liberty and Defense

Independence for India is asked by the All-India Congress Committee. A week-end resolution, adopted 95 to 47, agreed to participate in India's defense, provided independence is conceded immediately and a national Indian Government established. The Congress Committee also, by a vote of 91 to 63, abandoned "non-violence" in so far as it concerns external aggression and internal disorder. This action would remove opposition to the increase of India's armed forces. It was, however, in opposition to the stand taken by Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist leader.

In Washington: President Seeks to Call Guard

President Roosevelt, saying he was "now convinced that the security of the Nation" demanded it, asked Congress today to let him order the National Guard and the Officers Reserve Corps into "intensive training."

The extraordinary authority which would be given the President would expire June 30, 1942, under terms of the proposed measure. Service of the guardsmen would be restricted to the Western Hemisphere, except for possessions of the United States and the Philippine Islands.

The Public Works Administration said that since 1933 it had completed 372 projects costing $59,030,079 which were useful to the national air defense. The projects ranged from airport construction to improvements and repair of existing facilities.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced a broad safety program to protect manpower needed for production in the national defense program. She named eight industrial safety experts, each to be responsible for several States.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-trust Division, reported an investigation by the Justice Department of the cheese industry. The Federal Trade Commission issued complaints charging price control against six of the country's large cheese corporations several weeks ago.

Committee Plans to Send 1,000 Children to U. S.

LONDON (AP)—The United States Committee for the Care of European Children disclosed today it will send 1,000 children from the war zones to the United States in about three weeks if a ship is available. The children of various nationalities will be billeted in the United States by Americans who already have offered to care for them.

In Far East: China Rejects Peace Proposal

China was reported to have refused a Japanese peace offer which would have called for outright cession of five provinces to Japan. [Details: Page 1.]

In Tokyo a Foregin Office spokesman said Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had assured the Japanese Ambassador in Washington the new United States licenses on oil and scrap iron exports did not constitute an anti-Japanese embargo. The Japanese Government understands officially, it was asserted, that the order issued by President Roosevelt on July 25 is aimed at restricting export of materials vital to American national defense, and that Japan will not be affected greatly.

In Washington, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, made plain today that the United States Government was willing to relinquish its special rights in China only to the legitimate and recognized government of that country.

Asked at a press conference whether the United States was backing down in its opposition to the closing of the Burma road, which Britain agreed to temporarily at the request of Japan, Mr. Welles said this Government was not.

The United States said it was "very sorry" concerning an incident involving Japanese and American soldiers. Japan waived damages and called the incident closed. [Details: Page 4.]

Eleven Britishers were arrested by the Japanese under charges said to involve espionage. British, investigating the situation, say German pressure was partly responsible. [Details: Page 4.]

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Nazi Civil Commissioner For Luxemburg Chosen

BERLIN (AP)—Appointment of Gustav Simon, district Nazi leader of the Goblenz-Trier District, as Germany's Civil Commissioner for Luxemburg, has been announced.

Herr Simon replaces the military commander who heretofore has administered the little German-occupied grand duchy. He will be responsible to the military commander of Belgium and northern France.

Bay State Gain In 1940 Census Sets Low Mark

Increase 1.47 per cent compared with 10.3 in 1930; Total population is 4,312,109.

Massachusetts' total population on April 1, 1940, was 4,312,109, an increase of 62,495 over the census of 1930, an unofficial compilation of preliminary reports of the sixteenth Federal census disclosed today.

The Bay State continued to increase, but at a pace slower than at any time since the first census was ordained by the Constitution.

The State increased 1.47 per cent as compared with an increase of 10.3 per cent in 1930, 14.4 per cent in 1920, 20 per cent in 1910 and 25.3 per cent in 1900. Greatest increase was 34.8 per cent in 1850. This indicated to some observers today that Massachusetts in 1950 might show a decrease.

In increasing, Massachusetts distributed its population through suburbs and smaller cities and towns. The Bay State, only State in the country with nine cities of more than 100,000 in population in 1930, lost one of these by loss in Lynn of 4,248, giving it a total of 98,072.

Only two of these nine largest cities, Fall River and Lowell, came through the tally with an increase.

Fall River, Lowell Gain

Boston, Cambridge, Lynn, New Bedford, Somerville, Springfield and Worcester, together lost 25,226 residents compared with an increase of 2,045 in the cities of Fall River and Lowell.

Boston, with a drop of 11,668, in contrast to its increase of 33,128 or 4.4 per cent in 1930, illustrates the trend away from large cities, it was felt today.

Among communities of less than 1,000, there was an increase in 43 towns, and a decrease in 29. One town, Chesterfield, held the same level of 420 inhabitants that it recorded in 1930. The smallest town in the State, Mt. Washington, lost three of its citizens during the past decade, as enumerators counted only 57 persons there on April 1.

Complete State compilation was made possible by the announcement this week end of the census for New Bedford and Rehoboth, where an enumerator had delayed the report by sending his portfolio to Washington instead of to Fall River, headquarters for that area. When finally tallied, New Bedford disclosed a drop of 2,383 from its 1930 total of 112,597.

Four Districts

Massachusetts was divided into four districts for the purpose of taking the census. Four counties in eastern Massachusetts were supervised by Patrick J. Murray, with headquarters in Boston.

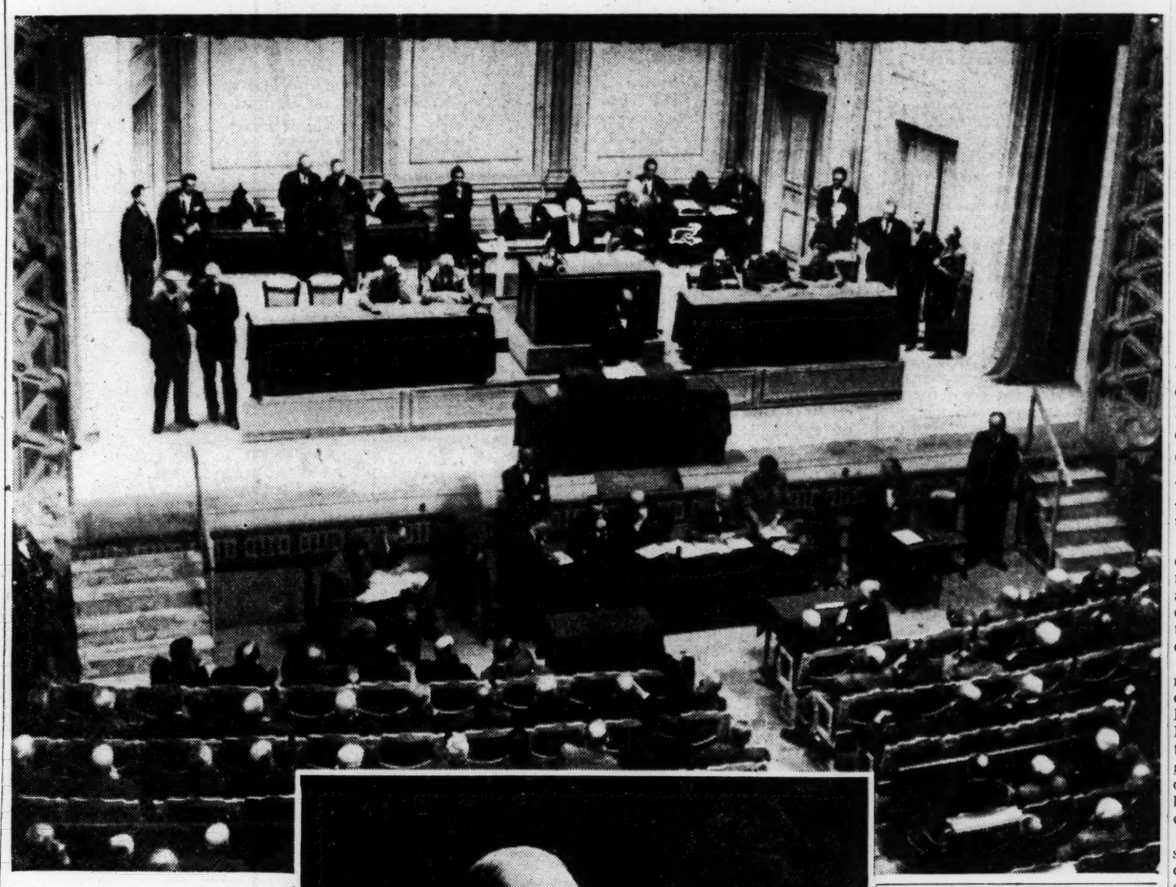
Worcester, 20 towns in Worcester County and several southeastern countries were supervised by Charles F. Leonard from Fall River; the balance of Worcester County and southwestern and central counties were the charges of Maurice V. O'Toole, with offices in Worcester; and the northwestern section of the State was canvassed by enumerators supervised by Clarence N. Durant in Lee.

The preliminary census of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns for 1940, with the figure for 1930, follows:

	1940	1930
Abington	5,699	5,872
Acton	2,689	2,482
Acushnet	4,307	4,092
Adams	12,576	12,697
Agawam	7,832	7,095
Alford	199	200
Amesbury	10,824	11,899
Amherst	6,430	5,888

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

When Democratic France Donned the Robes of Fascism



Wide World

Assembly at Vichy Goes Totalitarian

Adrien Marquet (left), Minister of the Interior in the new Pétain Government, is shown in the lower picture in earnest conversation with an unidentified man on the terrace of the Casino at Vichy. Both pictures were passed by the French censor.

France's Fall Laid in Main To Disunity

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned to the United States by way of Spain and Portugal

The fact that France's new rulers have already begun to place former government officials on trial for responsibility in the terrific debacle that has overtaken the Third Republic indicates the basic disunity which was one of the major reasons for the French collapse.

It is already evident from comment in the doubly controlled French press—the newspapers are subject to the rigid censorship of a Government which in its turn is subject to the strongest German pressure—that the trials will pursue political rather than judicial objectives. They will endeavor to discredit all those French statesmen and publicists who believed that Herr Hitler must be stopped by force of arms in September, 1939.

It remains to be seen how much fair and objective discussion there will be of the failures of execution that marked the conduct of the war. One must apprehend that there will be a lack of free and frank revelation in this field, because too complete an exposition of the causes of the French defeat would probably be embarrassing, if not to the judges, at least to some of the men who are now in power.

Vast Refugee Problem

To one who, like the writer, has lived through France's great debacle, sharing its hardships, dangers, and vicissitudes, wolfing irregular food (when it could be obtained) in restaurants that were always overcrowded, experiencing the baffling problem of finding oneself caught in a town where trains have stopped running and there is

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

China Rejects 'Peace Offer' By Japanese

HONG KONG, July 29 (AP)—Foreign quarters close to the Chungking Government asserted today that China had rejected unconditionally recent Japanese overtures to halt hostilities and conclude an all-embracing settlement between the two Nations—largely at the expense of third powers' interests in Eastern Asia.

These informants said the Japanese proposals included the following:

1. Outright cession by China to Japan of five provinces, Hopei, Chahar, Shantung, Shansi, and Suiyuan.

2. Recognition of Wang Ching-wei, Japanese sponsored puppet, as President of a Chinese Republic made up of the remaining Provinces and also British Burma, French Indo-China, and Thailand (Siam) in which China and Japan would share economic opportunities.

3. The status of Manchukuo would be left in abeyance indefinitely.

[Manchukuo, carved out of China's former Manchurian Provinces, is nominally independent but actually is entirely dominated by the occupying Japanese Army.

Such proposals involving British Burma apparently would be predicated on a defeat of Britain by Germany, which would weaken the British position in Asia just as the French position in Indo-China has been menaced by the defeat of France.

Japan quickly wrung concessions from the Indo-China Government after the collapse of France, forcing closure of Chinese supply routes out of Indo-China. Japan also has negotiated a temporary agreement from the British to close the Burma road to war materials and other supplies destined for the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Thailand (Siam), an independent country, hardly could defend itself against Japan. It is strategically and economically important to the Japanese.]

The Japanese proposals, these authoritative sources said, were conveyed to the Indo-China representative of Chinese Vice-Premier H. H. Kung and then were transmitted to Chungking for consideration by the highest figures in the Government and the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist Party.

Chiang Kai-shek himself, it was said, led a successful fight against their acceptance.

It was noted that early in July the Japanese press alleged that Chungking authorities were discussing peace seriously but the reports did not reveal the purported terms.

Thus far Chungking officialdom has declared comment on the reported overtures, but informed Chinese said that if such proposals had been made, they also had been answered emphatically in the negative by repeated declarations of Chiang Kai-shek.

They cited Chiang's declaration before the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang July 11 that if any nation were to play a Monroe Doctrine role in Asia it would be China and not Japan.

Japan links Britons to espionage network: Page 4.

Act of Havana Assures Joint Defense Move

Intercontinental Monroe Doctrine is the basic step awaiting formal ratification.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, July 29—Adoption of the "Act of Havana," providing for collective defense of the Western Hemisphere against invasion, is expected to be "only a formality" on the part of Foreign Ministers of American Republics at their Pan-American Conference session late today.

The Conference's co-ordinating committee, which last night had received the draft of the Act as approved by the Conference's special Peace Commission, finished its task shortly after noon, with formal documents ready for adoption.

Chief of three tangible projects nearing completion, the "Act" establishes an "Inter-continental Monroe Doctrine,"—a multi-lateral Monroe Doctrine for the first time, to replace in the Hemisphere's gravest hour the historic unilateral, or one-way, declaration which has been a keystone of American foreign policy for over a century.

The other two projects are designed to implement inter-American trade and to achieve political stability strictly on democratic lines in the face of totalitarian threats to the American way of life.

Satisfaction Expressed

Satisfaction over the attitude of solidarity and the willingness to subordinate even the most weighty national divergences to common interests was expressed frequently by the delegates. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Dr. Leopoldo Melo, head of the Argentine delegation, independently paid tribute to the reasonableness that made the historic accords possible.

The greatest labor came on the colonial question because action in that field cuts across the touchy subject of the use of armed force. Havana devised this dual solution:

1. A resolution providing for the immediate emergency use of any means needed by one or more American Nations to safeguard the security of the hemisphere if menaced in the French, Netherlands, or European possessions in the New World.

2. The project of a convention regulating the colonial questions definitely on a long term basis. The unavoidable delay of convention ratification makes necessary the prior resolution that comes into force as soon as approved at Havana.

Tremendous Task

The tremendous task of defending national economies against the potential Nazi trade assault is well begun by the second major achievement at Havana. Due to Argentine reticence and rapidly changing situations, flexibility features the economic measures. The exact details of this and all other projects are officially withheld until final approval today or tomorrow.

The third defensive action centers on the disarming of subversive activities, even to the extent of limiting the number of consular diplomatic officials permitted to serve any foreign country.

'Act of Havana'

HAVANA, July 29 (AP)—The "Act of Havana" provides that the American Republics may establish "regions of provisional administration" in any areas now held by non-American Nations which "are in danger of becoming the subject-matter of exchange of territories or sovereignty."

Such administration, which may be put into effect by any one or any group of the American Nations if the emergency is too great to permit consultation among all 21 members, would be established only on the understanding that when the emergency passed, affected regions would be returned to their original status or organized into autonomous territories.

Successful drafting of the "Act of Havana" and the companion convention was regarded as a considerable personal triumph for United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Colombia allowed quick action when it withdrew an amendment it had submitted to the Commission on details of the administration of protectorates over European possessions in the Americas. Dr. Louis López de Mesa, chief of the Colombian delegation, said it was withdrawn to speed final action.

The economics agreement, which goes hand in hand with the "Act of Havana" and its attendant convention, is designed to stimulate inter-American trade and protect the American Republics against forced trade relations with non-American nations.

Text of Havana Convention on colonies: Page 2.

President Tours Shipyards; Congress Hastens Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—President Roosevelt today made a special tour of America's strong defense and ship-building facilities in the vital lower Chesapeake Bay region as Congress rushed action on a half dozen national defense measures.

As the President, who is familiar with all aspects of Naval construction, made a close survey of yards which will carry a good portion of the projected 70 per cent expansion in American Naval tonnage, Congress turned its attention to expediting appropriation of the $4,848,000,000 which will not only permit the beginning of Naval expansion, but will also bear part of the cost of Army expansion.

Congressional leaders, in predicting that all defense measures will be handled within another month, revealed that attention will be given this week to the $59,000,000 Vinson bill, which provides for the construction of new Navy establishments on shore. These are necessary to handle the expansion of personnel and materiel which will accompany the increase in naval tonnage.

At the moment, particular interest centers about the forthcoming excess profits tax bill whose details have not yet been revealed. President Roosevelt has made it clear that the bill will be coupled with a measure permitting a short-time write-off of plant expansion expenses.

In a lengthy week-end statement, the United States Chamber of Commerce warned Congress to avoid many of the mistakes made in the amortization laws of the World War period, declaring that there is no fixed rule as to the length of time which manufacturers find best adapted to writing off plant expansion costs.

"Sometimes it must be recovered over a single year, or not at all," the Chamber declared, adding that in some instances a producer might feel that the expanded facilities would be valuable to him for more than a five-year period and would want to take longer for the write-off.

While Congressional leaders are inclined to give the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory service bill and the $4,848,000,000 defense appropriation bill the right-of-way, it is possible that the first measure completed will be that providing for a $25,000,000 expansion of Tennessee Valley Authority facilities. This bill has received the support of Edward R. Stettinius, head of the National Defense Advisory Commission's Procurement Division, who holds that greater TVA facilities are essential to a production of enough aluminum for American warplanes.

Europe Has Food for Winter, U. S. Finds, If It Is Distributed

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—If Europe's food supplies are "proportionately distributed" during the coming fall and winter, the Agriculture Department forecast today, there will be no abnormal shortage and "certainly no widespread starvation" among the war-torn peoples.

It raised the question, however, as to whether available supplies could be distributed so as to prevent hunger.

"Communications have been disrupted, distribution disorganized, and people in great numbers have left their homes," said a report issued by the Department's foreign service.

"In the larger cities of the recently invaded countries and in other areas where refugees are gathered, food supplies soon may be inadequate. Even where food supplies are for sale, economic dislocation leaves many without the money to buy. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that the armies of occupation will subsist largely if not wholly on the supplies of the invaded countries."

The report said that continental European supplies of the bread grains—wheat and rye—appear to be between 5 and 10 per cent below peacetime requirements. This year's crop apparently will be 15 per cent below normal. However, fairly large reserves in Germany and Italy, the Department said, would tend to offset the smaller production.

The Department said that in central and northern Europe a normal or better crop of potatoes would supplement bread grain supplies. In southeast Europe a better-than-normal corn crop was indicated. Normal or better crops of vegetables were forecast, but fruit production was described as not bright.

An acute shortage in animal feed supplies was forecast. The Department said such supplies may be 15 per cent below requirements. Denmark, the Netherlands and parts of Germany, areas which depend heavily on imports, would feel the effects of a shortage in feed concentrates, the report said.

The report estimated that the aggregate fat supply for Europe this winter probably will be 25 per cent short of needs.

Boy Auto 'Dusters' in Quincy To Organize Under Police Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 29—The Quincy fraternity of "automobile duster offs," first of its kind in New England and representing a trend to harmonize the activities of youth who pick up dimes and quarters for the humble task of keeping motorcars clean, will be born at local police headquarters here next Wednesday afternoon.

Announcement by the police that 40 to 60 boys who pick up "pin money" for cleaning off cars in the public parking space off Granite Street would be welded into a legally recognized "club" or business group was made today by Capt. George Fallon, originator of the idea and "chairman" of the coming meeting.

The idea sprang from mounting tension seen among youths "ganging" for the purpose of wiping out competition with other groups in the Quincy fraternity of "automobile duster offs," first of its kind in New England and representing a trend to harmonize the activities of youth who pick up dimes and quarters for the humble task of keeping motorcars clean, will be born at local police headquarters here next Wednesday afternoon.

Announcement by the police that 40 to 60 boys who pick up "pin money" for cleaning off cars in the public parking space off Granite Street would be welded into a legally recognized "club" or business group was made today by Capt. George Fallon, originator of the idea and "chairman" of the coming meeting.

The idea sprang from mounting tension seen among youths "ganging" for the purpose of wiping out competition with other groups in the "auto cleaning" business. The irritation between groups had grown to the point where youngsters who couldn't get business were devoting some of their idle time to taking things from the parked cars.

Believing that from such practices as scratching cars and violent competitive bickerings spring youthful tendencies towards crime and juvenile delinquencies, the Quincy police see the opportunity of steering the youngsters into healthful channels of organization and even detection of thefts. For part of the duties of the members of the "Quincy Police Authorized Automobile Dusters" would be to safeguard the cars and belongings of parkers in Quincy's sole municipal parking area.

Text of Havana Convention on Colonies

HAVANA, July 29 (AP) — The text of the convention covering the legal phase of the plan to be acted upon today by the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding foreign possessions in the New World follows:

The governments represented in the second consultative meeting of American foreign ministers considering:

That, as a consequence of the acts which are developing on the European continent, there might be produced in territories of possessions which some belligerent nations hold in America, situations wherein that sovereignty may be extinguished or essentially affected, or the Government suffers acephalism (becomes headless), generating peril for the peace of the continent and creating a situation wherein the dominion of law and order and respect of life, liberty and property of the inhabitants disappears;

That the American republics would consider any transfer or attempt to transfer sovereignty, jurisdiction, possession, or any interest or control in any of these regions to another non-American state as contrary to American sentiments, principles, and rights of American states to maintain their security and political independence;

That the American republics would not recognize nor accept such transfer or intent to transfer or acquire interests or rights, direct or indirect, in any of these regions, whatever might be the form employed to realize it;

Reserve Right to Judge

That the American republics reserve the right to judge through their respective organs of government if some transfer or intent to transfer sovereignty, jurisdiction, cession, or incorporation of geographical regions in America owned by European countries until September first, 1939, may impair their political independence even though there has been no formal transfer or change in the status of the regions;

That for this reason it is necessary to establish for unforeseen cases as for any other which may produce acephalism of the government in the said regions a regime of provisional administration, while arriving at the objective for free determination of the peoples;

That the American republics, as an international community which acts integrally and forcefully, supporting itself on political and juridical principles which have been applied for more than a century, have the incontestable right, in order to preserve their unity and security, to take under their administration said regions and to deliberate over their destinies in accordance with their respective degrees of political and economic development;

That the provisional and transitory character of the measures agreed upon do not mean forgetfulness or abrogation of the principle of nonintervention, the regulator of inter-American life, a principle proclaimed by the American Institute, recognized by the celebrated Committee of Experts on International Law which met at Rio de Janeiro and consecrated in all its amplitude in the seventh Pan-American Conference held at Montevideo;

That this community therefore has the international juridical capacity to act in such matters;

That in such a case the most adequate regime is that of provisional administration; and that this system does not entail danger because the American republics entertain no proposal for territorial aggrandizement;

Desiring to protect their peace and security and to promote the interests of any of the regions to which this (document) refers and which are understood to be within the foregoing consideration;

Terms of Convention

Have resolved to conclude the following convention:

First — If a non-American state attempts directly or indirectly to substitute for another non-American state in the sovereignty or control which that (other state) exerted over any territory situated in America, thereby threatening the peace of the continent, said territory automatically will be considered to be within the stipulations of this convention, and will be submitted to a regime of provisional administration.

Second — That administration shall be executed—as it is considered advisable in each case—by one or more American states by virtue of previous consent.

Third — When administration is established over a region it shall be executed in the interest of the security of America and to the benefit of the administered region looking toward its well-being and development, until the region is found to be in condition to administer itself or to return to its former status, so long as this is compatible with the security of the American republics.

Fourth — Administration of the territory shall operate under conditions which guarantee freedom of conscience and faith with the restrictions demanded by the maintenance of public order and good habits.

Fifth — The administration shall apply local laws, co-ordinating them with the objectives of this convention, but it may adopt in addition those decisions necessary to solve situations concerning which no such local laws exist.

Sixth — In all that concerns commerce and industry the American nations shall enjoy equal conditions and the same benefits, and the administrator never shall create a situation of privilege for himself or his compatriots or for any particular nations. Liberty of economic relations with all countries on a basis of reciprocity shall be maintained.

Tribunals of Justice

Seventh — The natives of the region shall participate in the public administration and tribunals of justice with no other consideration than that of competence.

Eighth—Insofar as possible rights of any kind shall be governed by local laws and customs, acquired rights to be protected in conformity with such laws.

Ninth — Forced labor shall be abolished in regions where it exists.

Tenth — The administration will provide means to diffuse public education in all grades with the double aim of promoting the wealth of the region and better living conditions of the people, especially in regard to public and individual hygiene, and preparation of the exercise of political autonomy in the shortest time.

Eleventh — The natives of the region under administration shall have their own organic charter, which the administration shall establish, consulting the people in whatever way possible.

Twelfth — The administration shall submit an annual report to the inter-American organization charged with control of the administered regions, on the manner in which it carried out its mission, attaching accounts and measures adopted during the year in said region.

Thirteenth—The organization to which the preceding article refers shall be authorized to take cognizance of petitions which inhabitants of the region transmit through the intermediary of the administration with reference to the operation of the provisional administration. The administration shall remit, along with these petitions, such observations as it considers convenient.

Period of Administration

Fourteenth—First the administration shall be authorized for a period of three years at the termination of which, and in case of necessity, it shall be renewed for successive periods of not longer than a decade.

Fifteenth — Expenses incurred in the exercise of the administration shall be covered by revenues from the administered region, but in case these are insufficient the deficit shall be covered by the administering nation or nations.

Sixteenth—There shall be established a Commission which shall be called the "Inter-American Commission of Territorial Administration" and shall be composed of one representative for each of the states which ratify this convention, and it shall be the international organization to which the convention refers.

Any country which ratifies it (the convention) may call the first meeting indicating the most convenient city. The Commission shall elect a President, complete its organization, and fix a definite headquarters. Two-thirds of its members present may adopt agreements.

Seventeenth—The Commission is authorized to establish a provisional administration over regions to which the present convention applies; it also is authorized to install the said administration so that it will be operated by the number of states which will be determined according to the case and to legalize its execution in terms of the preceding articles.

Eighteenth — The present convention will be opened for signatures of the American republics in Havana and shall be ratified by the high contracting parties in accordance with their constitutional procedures. The Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba shall transmit, as soon as possible, authentic copies certified to the various governments to obtain ratifications. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit; such notification shall be considered as exchange of ratifications.

Nineteenth — The present convention shall be effective when two thirds of the American states shall have deposited their respective instruments of ratification.

Subscribed in the City of Havana on (date to be filled in.)

Windsor's Luggage in New York; 272 British Children Also Arrive

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The Cunard-White Star liner Britannic arrived today with 14 pieces of luggage marked with the name of the Duke of Windsor, some of it bearing his crest as Prince of Wales.

The ship, which left Liverpool eight days ago, carried 778 passengers, 272 of them British children, all accompanied by their parents. Its capacity is 1,500 persons.

The passengers on the Britannic reported sighting during the voyage over 100 freighters and tankers heading for England. The Britannic, herself part of a 40-ship convoy for four days, passed 49 ships in convoy the second day out and a convoy of 65 vessels, many of them large tankers, the next day.

A second British ship, the Cameronia, with a reported 500 passengers, arrived right behind the Britannic, so unexpected that she had to anchor in the harbor for several hours while a pier was made ready for her.

Waiting at the Britannic's pier was Junius S. Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, to greet three "children of friends of mine in London," who will live for the duration of the war at the Morgan estate, Matinicock Point, Locust Valley, N. Y.

The immediate destination of the Duke of Windsor's luggage remained a mystery. Ship's officers merely disclosed that it was sent, unaccompanied, in care of the line.

The Duke's luggage bore such voyage." Besides the suitcases and trunks, there were a number of paper-wrapped packages, one evidently containing a set of golf clubs. All in all, it made an imposing heap.

Among the passengers were Playwright Noel Coward, on a mission for the British Ministry of Information, and Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, Foreign Editor of the French newspaper, "L'Oeuvre," a fugitive from Nazi military authorities, who asked for her arrest after the fall of France.

"Liberty is dead in France today," she said. She escaped from France on a Channel freighter.

Coward will go to Washington tomorrow for a conference with British Ambassador Lord Lothian.

Aides Visit Lisbon

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Sir Walter Monckton, legal advisor to the Duke of Windsor during the abdication crisis, and Maj. Gray Phillips, the Duke's private secretary, flew today to Lisbon, where the Duke and Duchess are staying. The reason for their trip was not disclosed.

Sir Walter is now Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Information and Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Duke of Windsor was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas on July 9.

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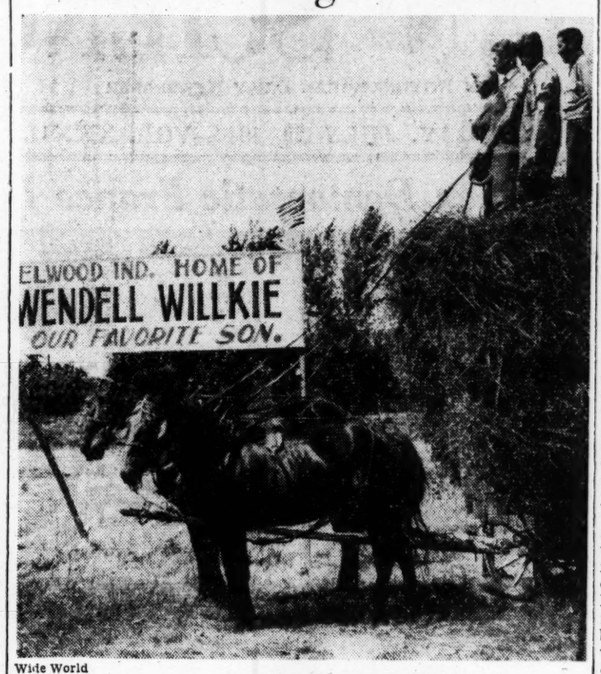

Wide World

A Local Boy Made Good

The nomination of Wendell L. Willkie for President by the Republican convention turns the spotlight on Elwood, Ind. Here residents of the Indiana town put up a sign on the outskirts of the community proclaiming Elwood as Mr. Willkie's birthplace.

Home Town Plans Huge Fete To Mark Willkie Acceptance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELWOOD, Ind.—The high school here is built on a rather small lot. The front steps are uncomfortably close to the sidewalk. The street is narrow. But no one would suggest that one who is now knocking at the door of the White House should accept the Republican Party's nomination other than on the steps of the school where he once debated the pros and cons of government ownership.

Elwood is agog over the coming event, the acceptance speech of its most distinguished son, Wendell Willkie. But it does not let such things confuse it. Preparations are going ahead here in an enthusiastic but thorough and efficient way.

Special committees are at work on the plans. Adequate parking space for thousands of expected visitors, for example, is to be made possible by co-operation of neighboring farmers, and special buses will take the crowds from these outlying parking areas into the city.

State Police to Help

State police and police from near-by cities, including Muncie, which is 30 miles away, will help handle the traffic. Officers will be stationed as far as 15 miles out on the main roads to keep things moving.

Special housing committees are listing rooms available in Elwood and near-by communities. Incidentally a step which doubtless will meet with a grateful response is the setting of a standard room price, to discourage speculation.

Huge eating tents will be erected at the four corners of the City and on near-by farms so no one will be hungry. The City and its normal facilities couldn't begin to take care of the great drove of visitors expected here for the occasion.

Meanwhile Elwood recalls a gala event years ago when there was almost as much excitement. It happened shortly after the arrival of the telephone—and incidentally the Willkies were among the first to install one of the new contraptions. The event was the formal opening of the enlarged tin plate factory, Elwood's main industry. There was a big parade. In it was a carriage drawn by black horses bearing the speaker for the occasion, one William McKinley, a young Congressman from Ohio.

Journalists from many parts of the country flocked here and private homes were opened to accommodate them. Four newspapermen from Indianapolis, Ind., enjoyed the hospitality of the Willkie Home. They made over the children, and especially little Wendell.

First Interview

There is no record of what Wendell replied to their questions, but it was the candidate's first newspaper interview, and it is understood that he was able to take care of himself.

There is much interest now in this old home, but there is some question as to how much of the existing structure stood when Wendell was born. About the only part that old-timers will agree on is the chimney. They remember it 50 years ago, an old house then, six rooms on the first floor and two chambers above. They remember the old brick walk leading to the front door, the high board fence over which Wendell must have tried to climb in his wanderings. The family moved to another house before Wendell was three. The old structure, it is recalled was later moved to another location. The present house has a new foundation, new siding, new roof, and a modern interior.

Over the site of the original home is another house now and as tourist interest seems to be centered as much there as on the original building, little Mildred McCarthy, daughter of the occupants is making spending money selling photographs of it. They are going like hot cakes, she says.

As for taking care of the crowds that will want to both hear and see Mr. Willkie, little can be done about that. Only a few thousand will be able to get close enough to the school steps to see him. The rest will have to be satisfied with loudspeakers, which are being set up all over town. Seats will be provided in open spaces at several points near by.

Mr. Willkie's nomination, meanwhile, has sent folks digging into his background. Those who thumbed over back numbers of the Rushville Republican, journal of a near-by community, found an account of the "war wedding" which united Edith Wilk, a Rushville girl, and Wendell Willkie. It was on Jan. 14, 1918. Though Rushville was her home, the bride was employed as assistant librarian in the Elwood Public Library. The groom was at that time stationed at Camp Taylor, in Louisville, Ky.

The wedding story is that of a typical home wedding of the time: rooms banked with masses of roses arranged in vases, wall pockets, and tall floor baskets tied with white tulle; a double-ring ceremony; the singing of "At Dawning," and playing of Lohengrin's Wedding March; the bride in a flowing gown of white net and bridal satin with Brussels lace and a veil of tulle caught with lilies of the valley, and carrying a bouquet of bride's roses.

The bride, says the Republican, was one of the popular members of the "younger set," and the groom a lieutenant of the 325th Field Artillery.

"Lieutenant Willkie," says the account, "received a commission as first lieutenant in the infantry at the first training camp at Fort Harrison last summer, but shortly after completing his course of training was sent to Cambridge, Mass., where he attended an army school, and took a special in trench warfare.

"Upon his return to Camp Taylor he was transferred to the artillery branch and given a like commission. The young couple at first made their home in New Albany, across the river from the army camp at which he was stationed."

Welles Explains Tanker's Permit

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said that the Administration's decision to permit an American tanker to take gasoline to the Russian port of Vladivostok after denying permits for shipments to Japan and Spain was based entirely on the element of risk.

Mr. Welles told a press conference that in sailing to the North Pacific the tanker presumably would not enter a war area.

The Maritime Commission disclosed yesterday that a charter had been approved for a single voyage to Vladivostok by the tanker W. S. Miller of the Standard Oil Company of California.

Mutual System Gets Berlin Ban Lifted

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The Mutual Broadcasting System announces that its broadcasts from Berlin, stopped by German authorities a week ago, have been resumed.

They were banned after the Don Lee Network, MBS coast outlet of 31 stations, cut off the air a speech by Adolf Hitler on July 19.

MBS said German broadcasting authorities agreed to allow MBS to continue its Berlin broadcasts after it had been explained to them that affiliated network stations at their own discretion could accept or reject any program offered.

Willkie Drive Under Way In Club Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—With Eastern Republican National Committee headquarters opening here today, the drive to elect Wendell L. Willkie to the Presidency was on in hundreds of communities across the country in an independent movement which today reported 560 Willkie-for-President Clubs now functioning in the United States and Alaska.

The eastern headquarters for the Willkie campaign are on the fifth floor of the Grand Central Terminal building, at 70 East Forty-fifth Street, and as these offices opened for business, Oren Root, Jr., Chairman of the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, again stressed the separateness of the two 1940 party units.

The latter has its headquarters at 100 East Forty-second Street, which must be the point of origin for all new clubs until covering organizations have been established in the various states. Thus far organization chairmen have been instated in Pennsylvania, where William H. Harman is in charge; in Massachusetts, under Phillips Ketchum; in New Jersey, under Donald J. Smith; in Connecticut under Lucius Robinson, Jr., and in the District of Columbia under Haven B. Page.

Meanwhile the volunteer aspect of much of the Willkie support had brought a fund-collecting problem against which warning was issued today by F. Trubee Davison, Chairman of the United Republican Finance Committee, who stressed to contributors that they give money only to authorized collectors. With this committee the sole collecting agency designated by the Republican nominee and National State and County Committee, Mr. Davison said that independent solicitations could "only cause the gravest difficulty."

"It has come to my attention," Mr. Davison said, "that a number of well-meaning persons and a few others whose motives are not so clear have been representing themselves as agents or heads of organizations soliciting funds for Mr. Willkie. To those who sincerely wish to promote Mr. Willkie's interest, there is a place for all of them within the set-up of the committee. The reason for a single appeal for contributions is that it is the most business-like procedure that could be followed, eliminating the duplicated effort that has proved so costly in the past."

Women to Meet

CHICAGO (AP)—Miss Marion E. Martin, Director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, announced a convention of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs would be held in Detroit in September, with Wendell L. Willkie as the principal speaker.

She said arrangements had been made for the Republican Presidential candidate to address the women workers the night of Sept. 20. The Olympia Auditorium, which Miss Martin said had a seating capacity of 20,000, was selected as the site of the convention. Miss Martin said the convention would be attended by women from 34 states and the District of Columbia.

More Support

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie has made public messages of support from President Charles Seymour of Yale University and Joseph M. Proskauer, former New York State Supreme Court Justice.

At a press conference the Republican presidential nominee reiterated he was gratified at the type of persons pledging him support.

"There isn't a Mayor Hague nor a Mayor Kelly nor a Crump in the list," he said.

Fall of France Hinged to Planes; Pétain Praised

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Former French Air Minister Guy Lachambre has arrived on the Dixie Clipper from Portugal with the declaration that France's capitulation to Germany was due mainly to a lack of airplanes.

"We had all we had planned to have and all that we could borrow, and we had a big air force in North Africa at the time of the capitulation," he said, "but we did not have enough."

M. Lachambre, one of 18 passengers on the clipper, was Air Minister of France for two years, up to last March. He said French plants, under his general direction, had reached a production rate of 400 airplanes a month.

British Would Fly Metal in Guba

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Explorer Richard Archbold says he is negotiating the sale of his famous flying boat Guba to the British Government for $200,000.

The 14-ton craft, it was said, might be used for semi-weekly trips between the United States and England, transporting large cargoes of aluminum.

The Guba, first flying boat to fly non-stop from California to New York, has been used by Mr. Archbold on expeditions to reach hitherto inaccessible jungle areas of Africa and New Guinea.

Returning from its last long flight a year ago—a 40,000-mile zig-zag trek around the globe—the $250,000 "flying laboratory" brought back 6,000 specimens of plants, and 350 rare mammal specimens.

Canadian War Economics In Businessmen's Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 29—The business side of Canada's war effort, and the management of its economy in general, has been turned over largely to businessmen. In the last few weeks the Federal Government has formed such an organization of independent administrators, drafted from the ranks of business, as this nation has never seen before. The last figures given to Parliament indicate that about 200 leading Canadian executives have been called into the public service for the duration of the war, many of them at great financial sacrifice to themselves.

The war and economic administration of Canada is now so far-reaching and includes so many new branches that a double page of the Parliamentary Record is required even to present a rough diagram of it. The new organization, most of it built since the spring, is modeled on that of an army with a war committee of the Cabinet forming the general staff at the top.

Each member of the war committee has under him not only the normal peacetime staff of the civil service, but one or more special boards set up to administer some aspect of the war effort, or to handle some economic problem created by the war. Altogether there are 17 so-called "agencies," each attached to a member of the War Cabinet or to a subcommittee of several ministers. The War Cabinet itself is divided into ten committees each with a particular job which it administers through one or more of the 17 agencies.

Committees' Duties

The Cabinet subcommittees are grouped under these separate heads: war finance and supply; food production and marketing; wheat; fuel and power; shipping and transportation; price control and labor; internal security; legislation; public information; demobilization and re-establishment.

These committees are designed in each case to set policy but the actual administration is being placed in the hands of the agencies and they are composed largely of experts, brought in from private business. Of the 17 agencies eight were specially created for the war. Nine existed in the past and are now welded into the general war organization.

Between them they cover every phase of the Canadian economy which, in general, is under the supervision of the Government now. Thus there is one agency designed to advise the Government on general economic policy. Another, closely grouped with the Bank of Canada, controls foreign exchange. Another combines all the various boards which control different phases of agriculture and food fish production. There are agencies also covering the special problem of wheat marketing, fuel, transportation, wartime registration, radio and pensions.

Specialists as Advisers

In some cases the real administrative work will be done largely under the direction of one man who has been drafted from private business because of his special knowledge of a particular problem. Thus there are administrators of wool, sugar, leather, coal, oil and timber, each of them an outstanding expert, with drastic powers. Generally, it has been unnecessary for these controllers to do more than advise businessmen on prices in order to prevent any serious fluctuations.

How far this gigantic organization will go in direct administration of the Canadian economy is not clear to anyone yet, probably not even to the Government, since its activities will depend largely on the course and the necessities of the war. It is evident, however, that if businessmen can make the war effort of this country business-like they should have a full opportunity now, provided they are left alone to do their jobs.

Some of the chief figures in Canadian business appear in the list of independent executives now serving the Government. They have been assigned not only to a multiplicity of boards and administrative committees but have been drafted also by the new arrangement of forming private non-profit companies to produce supplies for the Government.

Three Companies Now

Three such companies have been organized to date under the Department of Munitions and Supply. One of them is designed to promote the production of machine tools; one to speed up the production of training planes; the third to handle the production of explosives. The latter is headed by C. A. Dunning, who was one of Canada's most distinguished Finance Ministers, and the directorates of all three include the names of industrialists with interests all over Canada.

Recent discussions in Parliament show, however, that while war business may be administered by businessmen, high policy will be set by a party Government. Premier W. L. Mackenzie King's recent statements, when carefully read, indicate a determination to accept full responsibility for all acts of government during the present crisis. He attempted to bring into his government some outsiders of Conservative leanings but admittedly failed, though he denies that these gentlemen refused to accept office because they distrusted him or his Ministry. His other plan, to invite two Conservative members of the House of Commons to sit with the Cabinet war committee as "associate members" without Ministerial power was rejected.

In his speech replying to this refusal, Mr. King seemed to abandon any further thought of "national" government and to rely entirely on the continuation of the party system, buttressed by outside strength in administration. The only change from peacetime procedure in Parliament will be frequent conversations between the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition. In these conversations Mr. King will not ask advice but will merely inform the opposition leader, R. B. Hanson, of the progress of the war, in strict confidence. Since the war started Mr. King has followed this practice.

Nazis Are Reported Helping Get Relief Supplies to Poles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Co-operation by Nazi authorities in the distribution of relief in German-occupied Poland has at last been obtained, the Commission for Polish relief here announced today, adding that reports from Poland indicated that Nazi authorities there are doing all they can to help.

"Our footstuffs are reaching their destination in oPland with no losses or shortages," it was said at Commission headquarters. "Ninety-nine carloads of foods sent from Genoa, Italy, last month have reached Poland safely."

The clearing up of the Polish relief problem was seen as giving renewed hope in all European aid quarters here, the American Women's Committee for mercy ships for children, with headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel, moving for national support in its efforts to obtain vessels to transport British children from their homes in the war zone to safe havens in America.

Ask Churches to Help

The Committee made public a letter addressed to clergymen all over the country asking their co-operation and saying that British parents had registered more than 200,000 of their children and want to send them here.

"The United States has opened the doors as regards issuing visitors' visas and not insisting on the limited immigration quotas," the letter recalls.

"Two tasks remain: first, to make it possible to send mercy ships to get the children; second, to dramatize that our hearts and heads are not limited to a few thousand specially privileged children, but are open to rich and poor alike and to all who come.

"If you believe these children should be rescued, we suggest that you do the following: (1) mention in your sermons the mercy ships crusade; (2) post this letter on your church bulletin board and invite your parishioners to write personal letters directed to President Roosevelt asking that mercy ships be sent."

Letters to Congress

Simultaneously, the Committee addressed letters to every member of Congress urging passage of the measure now before the House which would give the President a free hand to evacuate children in any way that became necessary.

"The Committee feels specifically that it is imperative, first, to amend and then push through Congress the Hennings bill just introduced to allow the American people to provide American ships to transport the Imperial Children of the British Isles," Mrs. Harold T. Pulsifer, Co-chairman of the Committee, said.

"People all over the country do not understand that the bill must carry wide powers for the children's evacuation in the safest possible manner and not only in the one manner prescribed in the present bill: namely, with the German Government's safe conduct.

Change in Neutrality

"The Committee feels that the amending of the Neutrality Law is a far greater question, with much deeper implications, than whether safe conduct at this time can be produced for these particular children. From the very beginning, our Committee has argued that because of the nature of total war and the unprotectability of children in total war, that their rescue should be included among the legitimate acts of mercy listed in Article 4 of the American Neutrality Act, adding 'whenever the need and opportunity do exist.'"

"Congressman Henning's bill," continued Mrs. Pulsifer, "now requires the President to secure safe conduct guarantee from Germany and Italy before he can release mercy ships to rescue children. We feel that the President's hands should not be tied. We urge that the bill be passed, amended by deleting the safe conduct clause."

Money for Chinese Children

The Children's Crusade for Children announced it handed a check for $22,500 to the Women's Committee of Tribute to China to aid in the relief work there. The money, handed over to the China Aid Committee by Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author and chairman of the Children's Crusade, was described by Mrs. Fisher as "Tiny when compared to the enormous and utterly undeserved misery of the army of Chinese children."

However, she added, it represents much when it is remember that it comes from countless penny gifts from American boys and girls.

All supplies purchased with the money, Mrs. Fisher said, will bear labels: "Given in brotherly sympathy to Chinese children by American boys and girls."

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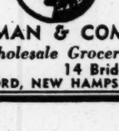
Canned  Goods

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German Barter System Offers Much, Gives Little

American gold stocks have climbed to $20,000,000,000. The size of the pile, which is three quarters of the monetary gold in existence, has aroused many questions. Is the gold an asset or a liability? Isn't it advisable to take steps to keep gold away? What steps? Must the United States go on absorbing gold till there is none left elsewhere, and then be "stuck" with it? Will the world ever use gold again? How would a Nazi success affect American gold? Does the spread of the barter system sound the knell of gold as money? And so on. A series of articles by The Christian Science Monitor's financial editor, of which this is the fourth, will seek to clarify the problem.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In present war-time attitude toward gold there is not the slightest difference between the belligerent nations of Europe. They both treat the metal as a commodity, pure and simple—a commodity to be exchanged as quickly as possible for munitions and other goods valuable to war-making. True, Nazi Germany's access to the ultimate gold buyer (i. e., the United States Treasury) is more difficult than is Britain's. But, if there is an indirect route anywhere, (say, through Spain) the Nazis may be relied upon to send, on the last voyage to the modern El Dorado in the Kentucky hills, any gold they pick up.

However, in intentions toward gold in a post-war world the belligerents present a contrast. At least the contrast appears from what the Nazis proclaim from the housetops. Engaged, as ever, in waging a war of nerves, the Nazis say that in the next Nazi world there will be no place for "supernational" and other adjectival gold. And they have sold the idea so thoroughly among Americans that most of the alarm in the United States over the future status of its 20-billion-dollar cache is traceable to Nazi anti-goldism. Barter, say the Nazis, will do away with gold payments. Accordingly, Americans are apt to see a future in terms of gold versus barter.

Now this antithesis is basically as silly as a comparison between chalk and cheese. All trade is barter, no matter under what rules it is carried on, and the best rules, obviously, are those that make for more and more trade.

Let us compare the Nazi economics of international trade with traditional economics from this standpoint.

The Nazi system falls into three parts:

1. The Reichsmark would be the standard of value for trade in all the territory within the Nazi sway in place of gold.
2. Trade in that area would be operated by a system of accounts under a Nazi bookkeeper, in conformity with a continental economy, or Grossraumwirtschaft, without the use of gold.
3. Outside the continental area barter arrangements would be made which would likewise dispense with the need for gold.

Note, now, the difference between this system and the traditional system of international trade.

In the traditional commercial system every country has its own currency. This is related to others by being made interchangeable with gold at a fixed price—the relation being that of separate households of the same parental stem, fraternal. So the currencies are all bits of gold, really. But for trade purposes this system permits of triangular settlements without the use of gold. For example, Brazil deals mainly with the United States, and the chief commodity is coffee. Brazil, therefore, is always owed a lot of dollars—many more than she needs to spend in America. But other countries require dollars for purchases in the United States. So Brazil merely puts these credits at the disposal of these other countries which happen to supply Brazilian wants. Any balances that remain after such settlements are taken in gold.

System Convenient

The convenience of this system is obvious in the world of sovereign nations.

First, trade is facilitated, because the trading world is using stabilized money, and thus isn't operating on a gamble, as is the case when values in depreciated and depreciating money are apt to disappear overnight. This is the purpose of the gold link—surety. Trade within the United States went forward by leaps and bounds when the United States established the dollar as the unit of account, and in the same way the 19th century witnessed the greatest development of commerce over the seven seas when gold acted as a world link among the currencies.

Secondly, the nations are enabled to draw upon the resources of the entire world under this system, as the Brazilian case proves. This shows how sparingly gold is used in settling balances. America wants Brazilian coffee, but Brazil has need of other besides American specialties out of the dollar proceeds of her coffee sales. Accordingly, she takes, not gold, but, say, Swedish steel with her surplus dollars. In this way living standards are improved allround—not only in more trade, but in diversified trade.

The alternative arrangement that the Nazis would seek to set up, however, would be highly restrictive, economically, and, politically, a tyranny in place of a fellowship.

Examples by way of proof are at hand from the world's experience with bartering as practiced by the Germans before the war. In those days both the Balkan nations and the South Americans entered into barter deals with the Germans. In some cases, as in the Balkans, the contracts were forced by political pressure; in the countries south of the Rio Grande the offer of the Germans to take the whole of a surplus was economically irresistible.

Got Little in Return

What did those countries get in return?

First, a German credit to their account in Aski marks, to be redeemed only in German goods. Germany, to be sure, can provide a wide variety of useful goods, but, obviously, not as much as the world marketplace. Nor did Germany, when she could get away with it, exchange useful goods. She palmed off on her tied-in customers any kind of goods. Greece got nothing but aspirin; Yugoslavia, bust-bodices; Bulgaria, accordions; and so on. The South Americans still have billions of Aski marks tied up in Berlin which have never been redeemed. Moreover, they found to their chagrin that the surpluses they sold to Germany didn't stay in Germany, but were resold to others, thus robbing them of their own markets.

This is the "system" that would be extended in the event of a Nazi victory.

Santayana would call it a "no-system." For this continental economy would mean the complete subservience of conquered and influenced territories to the Reich. Countries within the system would sell their surpluses to the Reich trade organization. The organization would do the pricing in Reichsmarks. It would allow for triangular payments in goods—i. e., if Germany didn't want all the surplus, some of it would be diverted to a second country in payment of Germany's takings from that second country. The Reich trading organization would act as middleman in disposing elsewhere of the part of the surplus which Germany couldn't absorb. And in trade with countries outside the organization goods would be bartered in the same manner as has hitherto prevailed.

The Case of Sweden

That this is the system in contemplation is shown in an arrangement which has just been arrived at with Sweden. Sweden hasn't been conquered, but for all practical purposes she has been absorbed in the Grossraumwirtschaft. A new arrangement provides for the buying at a given Reichsmark rate of far more paper pulp and lumber than Germany can consume. Clearly some of the import is to be resold in competition with Sweden herself. Germany's debt to Denmark (which must be considerable) is likewise to be paid in Swedish exports. And the Swedes will get on both accounts a line of Nazi luxury goods in an uneconomic and unwanted abundance.

Such arrangements are rhetorically called, or hailed, as a novel system, as a system dispensing with gold payments, as a "goods for goods" system, as a system for ending the tyranny of gold, and what not. What they are is plain enough to those who keep their intelligence in working order. They constitute slavery.

Yet it is surprising to see how Nazi claims can dupe people who are not victims of the "system." All that the Nazis have to do in winning covert allegiance to a "system" as old as the Caesars—a "system," which, when it was introduced, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht himself called "barbaric" and "medieval"—is to say that they are striking away at the fetters imposed by international financers and the Jews. Words dazzle people even when they are confronted by acts which belie the words. And the Nazis, masters of psychology and disingenuousness, know that.

To repeat, the "system" of the Reich within its influenced territory would be economic and political vassalage, and outside that territory what Robert E. Sherwood calls "gangster competition."

The system in its effects upon the United States would be as severe as would be the effect upon any law-abiding and fair-dealing community if a gang of thugs were allowed freedom of movement in their midst. Under a state monopoly Nazi Germany could get, and has already to some extent got, control of a market by buying up surpluses. The Germans could freeze out competition in certain lines by selling at far below the cost of production. For a state can take a loss where an individual exporter can't; and either let the taxpayer bear it, or recoup itself after the competitor has been frozen out, or out of another line of goods.

For instance, Turkey's economy had become so tied in with Germany's under clearing agreements with Germany that when she moved over to an alignment with Britain the attempted changeover caused an economic crisis, as in the case of machinery, spare parts of which could come only from Germany.

Would Still Need Gold

Certainly the spread of this system would effectively retard the rehabilitation of gold to its traditional place. Yet, as I said in the second article, gold would still be in demand as the only residual means of access to American resources. And Nazi Germany would still have need of materials and foodstuffs that could be obtained only in the United States. To be sure, it would seek to get more and more independent of the United States, but this new independence could by no means spring full-fledged out of the end of the war. A famine problem would be the first to be settled, then reconstruction; and in both the aid of the United States would be required.

These needs would give the United States bargaining weapons against the kind of Grossraumwirtschaft which is in the Nazi armory; while the motto among the nations existing freely outside Nazi clutches (a difficult job for such folk as the South Americans if the Nazis win this war) would be "once bitten, twice shy."

Meanwhile, this wartime trading of the belligerents (for the British, in the pressure of war-making, have had to go totalitarian in their international trade, too) requires a new awareness on the part of the Administration in Washington, and countervailing measures taken in concert with the South American Republics.

The problem lies in determining the right kind of measures to take. Some would have the United States go gangster, too. But apart from the ethics involved in such a riposte, the United States would have to be reorganized on a totalitarian pattern, so that the Government could supersede individuals as exporters and importers. That is, it would have to follow the British example.

Or cartels might be organized in the American hemisphere providing for the marketing of continental surpluses. The wisdom or otherwise of such a plan depends upon the cartel organization. If Uncle Sam is appointed both marketer and financier, the losses might be considerable. The United States would simply invite more bag-holding instead of insuring less—for meat, wheat, coffee, and the remainder of South American surpluses, as well as gold.

A co-operative venture would be the more feasible, and probably the South Americans, anxious to keep out of a gangster ring, but desperately concerned for markets, might welcome a really co-operative venture implying risk-sharing.

But the best and only sure way of all to insure the restoration of gold in international commerce (and what is the political corollary, namely, individualism in international trade and decency in competition for it) is to see that the British win the war. That must be the conclusion of this review.

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Resignations Show Chaotic State of Mexican Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Resignation of the Director and the entire Administrative Council of the Workers Administration of the National Railways of Mexico makes clear the chaotic state into which the lines have slipped since they were given over to worker management in April, 1938. The resignations were made when the Railway Workers Union openly rebelled at a plan to save the lines from bankruptcy by imposing economies.

Refusal of the Union to accept cuts in the high salaries it had voted for its members came after both the Administrative Council and President Cardenas had asked that a plan for the reorganization of the lines be adopted. The plan called for the return of salaries to the level existing before the railways were turned over to the workers. This would effect savings of 22,000,000 pesos annually, the amount of the increase which Labor had given itself when it was given control of the most important rail system in the country.

Other economies were advised and the improvemnt of services urged in order to increase business. Useless expenditures were to be cut and it was made clear in the presenttaion of the plan to the Union that such savings were essential in order to save the organization from bankruptcy and to purchase necessary rolling stock. The Union was also reminded of the high responsibility it had assumed when it took over the management of the lines under the first application of the Expropriation Law.

Workers Admonished

Union leaders not only rejected the presidential sponsored reorganization, but defiantly countered with a plan asking for a new investment of 150,000,000 pesos for equipment. They demanded increased passenger and freight rates, at a time when exports have been heavily decreased by the lack of foreign markets, and roundly refused pay cuts which would "insure their social gains." Their plan was signed with the slogan "For the Class Struggle."

The Government tartly reminded the railway workers, as it had the oil workers before, that their attitude was against the national interests and unpatriotic. A great distinction is made, in such reminders, of the difference between opposing the Government and opposing private industry. In the majority of cases Labor's attacks upon private industry have been upheld by Government spokesmen and arbitration boards, but similar acts against the Government are sharply condemned.

The Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, commenting upon the Union's counter-plan, criticized it severely for the ill effects it would have upon the entire national economy. The request to raise freight rates, the Confederation pointed out, would penalize the mining, oil, cement, textile and other industries, as well as the consuming public of 20,000,000 people, in order to preserve the high salaries of the railway employees.

The recent resignation of Juan Guttierez, Director of the Administrative Council and his entire Council marked the second management board to fall in two years before the intransigence of the Union. It achieves double importance because Señor Guttierez is a leader standing high in both Labor and administration circles and in whom great confidence is placed for his integrity as a liberal.

Both Excelsior and La Prensa, two of the leading morning dailies, are forecasting that the Government will take back the National Railways from the workers management and return them to state control. Both also forecast that the new head of the government-managed railways will be Gen. Francisco J. Mugica, former Minister of Communications. The fact that President Cardenas made a hurried trip to Michoacan, where General Mugica is Commander of the military zone, lends credence to this belief.

Airplanes High as Two-Story Building Are Forecast by U. S. Army Air Corps

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Army Air Corps disclosed today that it is planning for future airplanes three times as large as its present huge four-engine bombers.

Such planes, each big enough to fill a football field and as high as a two-story building, may not be flying for another five or ten years, but aeronautical engineers declared that they would be practical.

"The bigger you build them the more efficient they are," one engineer declared.

The Air Corps now is completing at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, a power plant laboratory designed to test engines up to 8,000 horsepower, using propellors 40 feet in diameter.

Private aeronautical engineers said that the size of the airplane of tomorrow is limited only by the strength of the materials in the cantilever wings, which are built like a steel bridge.

They visioned the 150-ton airplane as a "flying wing" without tail assembly or fuselage, guided by wing-tip rudders and elevators, with engines mounted inside and driving pusher propellors on the rear edge of the wing. It would be large enough for passenger cabins and accommodations.

Equipped for military purposes, such planes would be able to carry more than five tons of bombs from American shores to European cities, from Alaska to Japan, or similar distances, drop the bombs, and return without stopping.

Legion Membership Reaches Record Level

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29 (AP)—The American Legion reports the largest membership in its 21-year history with enrollment of 1,054,267 World War veterans for 1940.

The highest previous membership was 1,053,909 in 1931, when payment was made on adjusted service certificates.

The enrollment today is 45,000 higher than a year ago.

National Comamnder Raymond J. Kelly traced the good showing to a growing "appreciation of the things the Legion is doing" as "foremost exponent of an adequate national defense and of militant Americanism."

Who's U. S. President? F. D. R. Jones, Says Rookie

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 29 (AP)—A nervous National Guard rookie was undergoing a federal inspection test.

"Who's President of the United States?" snapped the inspecting officer.

The rookie stammered, then gulped:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones."

Army Gives Stimson First 18-Gun Salute

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, got his first 18-gun salute July 29.

Mr. Stimson and his new assistant, former Federal Judge Robert Paterson, arrived at the Army's Mitchel Field, on Long Island, from the Secretary's West Hills home to take a plane to Washington.

Field officials thumbed over the regulation books and found that the Secretary of War is entitled to an 18-gun salute on entering office and an additional salute once a year, and figured that while they had him handy to some guns, they might as well do him the honor.

Fast Fighter Plane Tested, Off to Britain

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The first of 80 speedy new Grumman fighters, built to compete with Europe's fastest, has been tested at near-by Roosevelt Field and crated for immediate shipment to Great Britain.

Field observers said the plane, heavily camouflaged, cruised at well over 330 miles an hour, and dived at more than 500.

Cardenas' Proteges Claim Senate Seats

MEXICO, D. F., July 29 (AP)—Forty-nine Government-backed Senatorial candidates in the July 7 election have filed credentials of election with the Chief Clerk of the Senate, leaving claimants for only nine remaining seats to be heard from.

No credentials or protests have been submitted by candidates who ran on Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan's independent ticket. Like General Almazan, who is disputing Government-supported General Manuel Avila Camacho's claims to victory, many independent Congressional aspirants have declared themselves victorious.

The Senate installation committee meets Aug. 15 to pass on the credentials.

Marine Corps 'Minute Men' To Be Speedy

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The mechanized "minute man" expeditionary force of the Marine Corps will be divided between the East and West Coasts, official circles heard today.

Under the reported plans, two transports and two destroyers will be assigned to each coast. Four long-idle World War destroyers are being transformed into high-speed troop carriers. Contracts are being negotiated to convert the liners President Grant, President Jackson, Santa Barbara and Santa Maria into units for overseas operations at least as fully equipped as the vessels Germany used in the invasion of Norway.

Negotiations have been in progress with officials of the Todd Shipyards, Seattle, for the work on the two President liners, which for years have operated on trans-Pacific routes.

In service, the President Grant and the President Jackson will bear the names of former Marine Corps commandants—Harris and Zeilin—and the other two ships are expected to honor other marine leaders.

Six heavily armed defense battalions will become part of the fleet Marine force, which already is divided between posts in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Of the four present defense battalions of about 750 men each, two are at San Diego, Calif., one is at Parris Island, South Carolina, and the fourth is at Honolulu. Congress has provided for equipping two more, which are expected to be stationed on the East Coast.

The fleet Marine force, which comprises about half of the Corps' present 28,000 personnel, also includes the First Brigade at Quantico, Va., and the Second Brigade at San Diego, plus air units.

Cardenas Directs Mexican Labor To Cease Opposition

MEXICO, D. F., July 29 (AP)—Mexcian labor received today from President Cardenas a blunt warning to drop its opposition to his efforts to solve the financial difficulties of the $400,000,000 Government oil industry and the National Railways.

In uncompromising language Senor Cardenas demanded "collaboration" with economy measures to balance the deficit-ridden operations of the two great public enterprises undertaken in 1938 after his government expropriated the private companies.

Asserting he must have "discipline," the Chief Executive reminded the workers they have a "moral and social obligation" to the nation and declared:

"Neither ill-advised syndical tactics nor political interests will be permitted to bring about the failure of the very cause of labor."

The President's statement also was directed at employees of two Government Ministries who have been threatening strikes unless wage increases were granted.

The warning, made public by the Department of the Interior last night, was issued while the President was on an inspection trip in Queretaro.

Gideons Form Cross With 15,000 Bibles

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—The Gideons closed their national convention July 28 with a service in Hollywood Bowl, where 15,000 bibles were shaped into a huge cross.

New Deal's Foreign Policies Are Denounced by Socialists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Characterizing the Roosevelt "short of war" foreign policy as leading to war itself and the New Deal defense program as an "hysterical" undertaking designed in main to mask "failure to solve the domestic problem of unemployment," the Socialist Party leadership is out today for the socialization of American industry as a defense basis.

In a unanimous stand by its National Executive Committee, including Norman Thomas and Maynard C. Krueger, Socialist standard-bearers in the 1940 presidential campaign, the Party contends that the history of the present war has shown the key to this country's preparedness to be its "economic reorganization."

"While we are convinced that the danger of military invasion of the United States is practically impossible at this time," the statement continues, "we declare we must seek our defense against any such danger not within the framework of our shrinking economy, but in the socialization and democratic planning of our industrial life."

The peace danger for the people of this country, the statement holds, lies in "the hypocritical and uncertain policies of the old parties and their leaders who mouth the slogans of peace while following policies which lead directly toward American intervention, including those steps allegedly 'short of war' which, if pursued to their logical conclusion, mean war itself."

In this sense, Roosevelt defense policies are denounced as "leading toward imperialism and war at enormous cost to the working masses of this nation" and as leading the people into the path of "armament economy," which the Socialists see as corollary to "support of the dictators of many of the Latin-American countries."

With regard to American policy in Latin-America, the Socialist proposals are presented as meaning far-reaching change in this policy in the "abandonment of support for Latin-American dictators on the one hand and the battleship bulldozing which has too often characterized the 'good-neighbor' policy on the other."

"In contrast with the support given to the dictatorial regimes of Vargas, Batista and others," the statement adds, "we favor the extension of material aid to democratic movements south of our borders."

The party plea was made for the Committee through its Secretary, Travers Clement, and issued as a reaffirmation of the emphasis given to keeping America out of war in the national party platform adopted last April.

Movies Prove Chief Flying Asset For Transcontinental Airlines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Coast-to-coast passenger schedules, extremely important as a defense measure, depend on the motion picture industry for more than a third of their passengers, according to an air survey by Art Stewart, Western Traffic Manager of T. W. A.

Stars, producers, writers and technical workers bought nearly $1,500,000 worth of transportation on T. W. A. transcontinental liners during the last 12 months, more than any other group of travelers, the survey reveals.

"Without this support from the motion picture industry our airline could not operate economically west of Kansas City," Mr. Stewart declared. "The importance of this travel to national defense is tremendous."

The movie industry has accounted for 34 per cent of the air business over the eight T. W. A. coast-to-coast schedules flying in and out of Los Angeles. Men and women in business and professional life are second, using 31 per cent of the skyliner space.

It is not unusual for a movie actor or actress to board a plane here Friday at 5 p. m., arrive in New York the next morning for a weekend of shopping and playgoing, board a plane in New York Sunday evening and arrive in Los Angeles in time to report to the studio at 9 a. m. Monday, according to the airline executive.

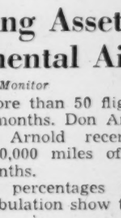
Orson Welles holds the Hollywood record for round trips to New York via T. W. A., having made more than 50 flights in the last 10 months. Don Ameche and Edward Arnold recently completed 50,000 miles of flying in two months.

Group percentages in the T. W. A. tabulation show the following:

Movie Industry	34%
Business and Professional Group	31
Vacation Travelers	15
Government Employees	9
Army and Navy Personnel	8
Students	3
	100

The film industry's recent policy of holding premieres the same week in various parts of the country has been the source of much new business for the airlines, which make it possible for stars to attend almost simultaneous showings of their films.

Iced Postum



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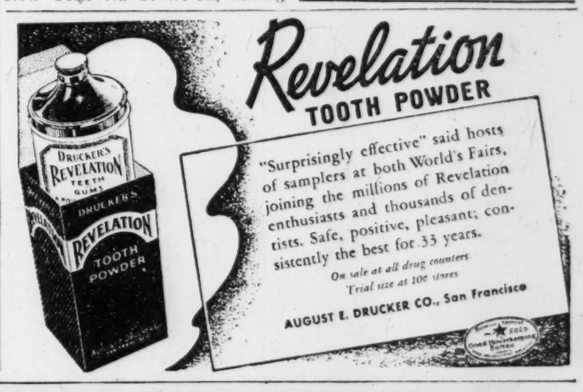
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PORTLAND, Maine	2.20
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NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire	2.80
WHITEFIELD, New Hampshire	3.65
WEIRS, New Hampshire	2.20

BOSTON and MAINE

British Plan Defense of All Ireland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, July 29—While the determination of the de Valera Government to preserve Eire's neutrality has prevented any arrangement for the immediate entry of British troops into the Dominion, signs are not wanting that War Secretary Anthony Eden, who has just returned from a tour of strategic border regions between north and south Ireland, has settled the plans for defense of the island.

Recent advices that Maj. Gen. Carton de Wiart, British commander in the Norwegian campaign, was in northern Ireland and that Lieut. Gen. Sir Hubert Huddleston had been appointed officer commanding the troops of Ireland, indicated that defense plans were well ahead in the north of Ireland.

It was indicated also that sufficient troops had been concentrated in the north for quick dispatch to the south in the event of invasion—arrangement for which is generally understood to have been arrived at between Premier de Valera and the British authorities. Moreover, the mining of the waters between Cornwall and the south of Ireland and the corresponding mine barrier between the north of Scotland and Iceland have considerably strengthened the defenses of Eire without touching the Dominion.

These preparations have been made without arousing the apprehensions of the Irish people as to Britain's intentions. Indeed the excitement that accompanied the failure of Lord Craigavon, the Ulster Premier, to reach any agreement for joint defense with the Eire Government appears to have eased appreciably in the past few days.

Recruiting Intensified

Not that there is any check in Eire's preparations to meet a possible invader. Rather there is an intensification of recruiting and drilling, the mining of territorial water, and a strengthening of the coastal watch.

But strange though it may seem to the English, the greatest contribution to the easing of tension here is the receding prospect of the British "Invasion" of Eire.

The confusion of thought has by no means entirely disappeared. An official of a Dublin tourist organization was heard to say: "What with us puzzling ourselves as to whether 'tis Germans or the British we are preparing to fight the people have no time to think of holidays."

On the whole most of the southern Irish feel reassured because Britain has not sent troops into Erie or demanded control of Eire's strategic ports. About a fortnight ago there was an almost universal demand in the English press that steps be taken to unify the defense of the whole of Ireland.

Concern in Eire Eased

Unanimity on this question by newspapers of widely differing viewpoints, suggesting official British inspiration or kite flying, caused grave concern in Eire.

This English press campaign, however, has virtually faded out. Neutral Eire therefore breathes more freely again. The Government here is convinced that if British troops marched into southern Ireland there would be a civil war.

Such a situation may be hard to comprehend for those without a thorough knowledge of the history of Anglo-Irish relations.

Before this correspondent left London for Dublin a number of English people remarked: "Why can't the Irish see that we must all unite against the Nazi menace?"

Premier de Valera has the support of a great majority of his people in insisting that Eire remain neutral. His Government is determined to abide by that neutrality and the first nation to violate it will be deemed an invader, whether Germany or Britain.

Volunteers Rapidly Trained

That British aid in full strength will be forthcoming immediately in Eire if Germany attempts to land in Ireland is generally accepted here. Moreover as it is pointed out in well informed Dublin circles, a big invading force is hardly likely to escape the attention of the British Navy and Air Force.

Eire is rapidly turning army volunteers, numbering well over 100,000, into an efficient fighting force. Recruiting is being aided by the official army film, "Step Together," which receives enthusiastic cheers from movie audiences.

To an observer coming from an armed camp like England, Eire's defense measures seem as yet miniature, but strategists here contend that defense of their country, sparsely populated and little industrialized, is a very different proposition from that of England.

Effectiveness here, it is believed, depends mainly on mobility and guerrilla tactics.

Actually it is authoritatively claimed the efficiency of the coastal watch now surpasses that of the World War. Today watchers are under Irish leadership guarding their own safety. Reports of widespread leakage of British military information through the German Minister at Dublin are generally discounted in well-informed circles.

Meanwhile, Dublin itself has lost little of its usual charm and gaiety. It is one of the few remaining outposts in Europe in which one finds neon lights and brightly lit streets and shop windows presenting a remarkable contrast to the nightly gloom over the Irish border, across the Irish Sea, and away into the heart of Europe.

In restaurants, a visitor from England could indulge in a whole week's ration of butter and sugar at one sitting. Irish newspapers give most of their space to war news, but the newsreels of war are surprisingly banned, and consequently the movies are refreshingly free of horror.

Recruiting Drive Among Ulsterites

By the Associated Press

Belfast, Northern Ireland, July 29

Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, launched a new recruiting drive today with the declaration that it is urgently necessary to bring the fighting forces to maximum strength "with the enemy on the doorstep."

Northern Ireland, although part of the United Kingdom, does not come under Britain's conscription law.

Fifth Columnists Recruited By German Youth Hostels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZÜRICH, Switzerland — The German youth hostels are one of the chief factors in winning German youth for Naziism and in winning a "fifth column" of friends among the youth of foreign countries.

German youth have always loved to wander through the beautiful valleys and the medieval towns of their country. By supporting this urge and building overnight homes as centers of National Socialist training, the Nazis have been able to turn this characteristic to their interests.

After each day's wandering, the boys and girls arrive at a hostel where they are surrounded by pictures of the Führer and other leaders and by quotations on the walls expressing the National Socialist sense of Spartan duty and fanatical love of country.

Through the Hitler Youth, the German youth has been taught that wandering must not be thought of as a romantic pleasure and an end in itself, but as a stern duty. German youth traveling mostly in the brown uniform of the Hitler Youth and in groups of 10 to 15, sets tests of endurance for itself and he who lags behind is considered a weakling.

Free Vacations Offered

To win back children of the poorer workers, who once were strongly influenced by Marxism, groups of underprivileged children from heavily industrialized regions were given free vacations of two to three weeks in the larger hostels. They were put through a Spartan course of training in games, track sports, and hiking and taught National Socialist doctrines.

National Socialist leaders have expressed themselves as feeling that the building of magnificent youth hostels was a better investment than improvement of workers' homes. The youth is made to feel as much at home in the hostels as in its own houses, and thus gets a feeling of unity with the Nation as a whole. Many a Hitler Youth springing from an airplane with his parachute doubtless considers himself as defending a beautiful youth hostel, surrounded by happy memories of comradeship, rather than the dingy slum house which is his home.

Appeal to Foreign Youth

A special effort has been made to win the friendship of youth of foreign countries and teach them Nazi ways of thinking.

Up to the outbreak of the war, a large group of boys and girls of German parentage were being invited to spend periods of two weeks in youth hostels in the Rhineland and Central Germany. There were young folks from Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Peru, Rumania, and Switzerland.

Their training was especially vigorous, the idea being to stress the contrast with the "enervating democratic atmosphere" in which they had grown up. They were taught to run and jump and throw the javelin and above all to march—if they did not march well in the morning they could not leave the hostel grounds in the afternoon.

They were overwhelmed with pamphlets showing the unity of all people of German blood. There were semi-military ceremonies with blaring trumpets and speeches about the mission of Germans in foreign countries.

The effect of this experience tended to make them overlook the military character of national socialism and to fall deeply in love with German character and scenery.

Reaction of French Youth

Visitors from France were rarer and not so easily carried away by the impressive display as visitors from countries that had less reason to fear aggression. One French group which the writer met in a youth hostel in the Rhineland, was reserved in the midst of boisterous marching and comradeship, and seemed more concerned at the political signficance of the German national resurgence.

The youth hostel fathers were always on the alert to show the foreign guests every courtesy. If a guest from a foreign country was without a bed, a Hitler youth would sleep on straw and give up his bed. The youth hostel fathers were particularly zealous in affirming the peaceful intentions of the Führer and the Reich.

Racial Doctrines

The mixture of German youth with the youth of other countries, however, has rarely led to a lessening of the national feeling of the Germans. The German youth always clung stubbornly to the racial doctrines learned in the Hitler Youth.

Moreover for the majority, the youth hostel provided a physical rather than an intellectual experience.

In the early days of National Socialism it was possible to engage in interesting conversations with the Hitler Youth about their doctrines. But as the Nazis went from success to success, the youth became more and more dogmatic and set in their beliefs, and conversations usually ended in arguments. Foreign youth, too, became more and more wary as the Nazis absorbed one neighbor after the other. Today Hitler youth continually stresses the fact that the spartan training of the youth hostels has been proved superior to democratic training by German victories on the field of battle.

Even Zoo Becomes Farm

© Fox

'Backyard' Gardener in Regent's Park, London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park here, left with only a small proportion of four-footed residents, have become a rendezvous for amateur gardeners and cabbage-patch tenders.

A wartime Utility Garden Exhibition has been opened in the grounds, where one can learn how to convert a flower bed or even a backyard patch, to help out the Nation's food supplies.

Three veteran gardeners have dug up a lawn to represent a villa garden and a working man's garden. These show how every square inch can be utilized.

Even the air-raid shelter has vegetables growing from the soil covering it. Beehives, chicken houses, rabbit hutches, and pigsties fill other nooks.

The picture shows Mr. W. Strang at work with his hoe.

Bolshevist Ideals Dropped As Russia Turns to Right

By Prof. Wassily Leontieff, Sr.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Kremlin recently ordered Soviet workers to stay on their jobs six instead of the usual five days a week, another pillar of the Bolshevist revolution crumbled.

One by one economic, monetary, social, and labor innovations which were introduced in bewildering contrast all over Russia following the overthrow of the Czar in 1917 have been either revised or have disappeared entirely. Many have given way to far less radical practices similar to those operating in the "bourgeoise" countries.

Nor is it the first time that the Soviet work week has been revised.

When the Communist theory in Russia was being strictly adhered to, and before the Five Year Plans were first put into operation, the customary seven-day week was abandoned and a five-day week adopted.

Six Day Week Restored

Sundays were abolished and one day out of the five was allotted to rest. Soon, however, it was found necessary to extend the week to six days, with five working days instead of four and one day of rest. This system remained in effect until the recent change.

This second change was said to have been made necessary to keep in step with the increased production of other countries, which had adopted longer working hours and more working days.

Thus, stating that "we need more metal, coal, oil; more airplanes, tanks, and guns," the Government All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions boosted the number of working days to six, increasing the total of working hours from 35 to 48. The rest day is provided by extending the number of days in the week to seven.

This is only one of a long list of departures from labor practices and theories introduced in the early days of the Bolshevist Republic.

Wage Policy Reversed

Early in the Bolshevist era wages were governed by the share-and-share-alike idea, and wage-leveling was practiced. But in recent years this policy was completely overturned in favor of one of paying wages based on "the equal duty of all to work according to their ability, and the equal right of all toilers to receive according to the amount of work they have done."

Former socialists fought for wages based upon the amount of time put in. But in 1932 between the First and Second Five Year Plans the head of the Soviet Trade Unions declared, "the basic system of the remuneration of labor in our country is the piece-work system, pure and simple."

Thus the skilled worker now receives as much as ten times the wage of the unskilled one, and the pay of officials in responsible positions is still higher.

Limitations on wage-earning for Communist party members have now been liquidated and the individual incomes of a few "pacemakers" in piece work competition—so-called "Stakhanofftzy"—are often in five figures.

Inequalities in wage levels which were avoided in the early Bolshevist era are plainly visible now in different labors and professions where salaries vary from 150 rubles a month to several thousand rubles. Artists and scientists receive the highest salaries. Alexander Tolstoi, well-known Russian author, for example, is said to have received an income of more than 1,000,000 rubles.

Agricultural Aims Changed

Lenin as a political leader of the early Bolshevist state declared gold would be made worthless in Soviet Russia. And until 1935 the distribution of all principal commodities was carried out on the barter basis through a card system, making currency almost superfluous.

Official theories and proposals which in the twenties foresaw the abolition of currency, however, were soon forgotten. The general income tax which was early proclaimed as the chief source of state revenues has since given way to the so-called turnover tax—a tax on all commodities which is actually progressive downward so that the poor man pays more in proportion to his salary than the rich man—from which now comes four-fifths of the state's income.

Probably one of the most decisive changes in fundamental Soviet policy took place in the field of collectivized agriculture. Early practice deprived the farmer of practically all private ownership, while the knowledge that his entire crops would be taken by the government quenches most of his incentive to produce.

Continued strife among the peasants and repeatedly poor crops were to a large extent responsible for the radical change under the New Economic Policy, through which the peasant was allowed to own a few personal belongings such as a cow and garden lot and to capitalize on crops produced above a certain quota set by the Government.

Japanese Link British Arrests To Spy Network

TOKYO, July 29 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that arrests of Britons Saturday were made by military police under the direction of prosecutors "as the first step" against an alleged "British espionage network covering the entire country."

[Reports in Shanghai said 11 prominent British businessmen had been seized for undisclosed reasons in raids in five Japanese cities. British circles charged they were partly the result of German pressure.]

The Foreign Office statement declared the arrests were made "in view of ever-increasing activities of foreign organs of espionage in this country."

The arrests were confirmed in London, where it was expected the British Government would make representations in Tokyo. Reuters, British news agency, said British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie was trying to arrange for release of the arrested men.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that one imprisoned Briton, Melville James Cox, veteran Reuters correspondent, had jumped from the second floor of the Tokyo Gendarmerie head quarters while Japanese authorities were questioning him, and was fatally injured.

The foreign office issued a statement purporting to show that Mr. Cox, whose detention was separate from the 11 other arrests reported in Shanghai, has committed suicide. He was arrested, the statement said, on a charge of espionage.

Others arrested included: Capt. C. H. N. James, retired naval officer and chief representative of the British Federation of Industries in Tokyo; R. T. Holder, President of the British Association at Kobe; C. H. MacNauton, Honorary Consular Representative for Sweden, Norway and Portugal at Nagasaki; Michael Ringer, Honorary Greek Consular Representative at Shimonoseki; a Lieutenant Woley, Yokohama agent for the Asiatic Petroleum Company; J. R. Drummond, F. M. Jonas, E. W. James, and J. F. James.

Reds Warn Japan

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP)—Japan was warned today by Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, not to try to stir up hostility between Germany and the Soviet Union.

The Pravda article was based on a book on the U. S. S. R. by a Japanese politician, Baron Kimmochi Okura.

"He tries to poke his nose into Soviet-German relations, trying to repeat the unsuccessful experiment of unwise politicians who want to raise hostility between the U. S. S. R. and Germany," Pravda said.

No Embargo Seen

TOKYO, July 29 (AP)—Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said today the Japanese Government was satisfied that President Roosevelt's oil order of last week was not an embargo against Japan.

"Official reports," he said, "confirm the belief the order won't affect us much."

[President Roosevelt on July 25 halted all exports of American oil and scrap metal except under special license. Japan is a heavy user of both.]

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Japanese Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi received on July 27 from Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, a detailed explanation of the presidential order licensing exports of petroleum products and scrap metal.

The Ambassador, who was called in by Mr. Welles, said that he had not yet received any instructions from his government on the matter.

HANOI, French Indo-China, July 29 (AP)—Gen. Issaku Nishihara and his trade mission to French Indo-China flew to Tokyo aboard a special plane yesterday, suddenly revising his plans to continue on to Batavia in the Dutch East Indies.

Considerable significance was attached to his sudden decision to report to the Government of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye just at this time when the United States has imposed export licenses upon oil and scrap iron shipments.

Apology Accepted

SHANGHAI, July 29 (AP)—Japanese authorities announced today that Col. Dewitt Peck, commander of the 4th U. S. Marines, had expressed his regrets concerning a cafe brawl in which three marines and a number of Japanese civilians were involved July 14.

Japanese Consul General Yoshiaki Miura waived his right to any claim for compensation for injuries inflicted on the Japanese and said he considered the matter closed.

Pamphlet Raids

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Paul Morand, French Minister Plenipotentiary, was understood today to have discussed informally with the British Foreign Office the question of continued British pamphlet raids on France.

Informed sources said there was no question of a formal protest having been presented by France, although Mr. Morand took up the matter on instructions from the Pétain Government.

At Vichy, seat of the French Government, it was announced the Pétain regime had sent Britain an "energetic" protest against leaflet raids on France and over French North Africa, and that antiaircraft guns had driven off British pamphlet-dropping planes.

British Claim Heavy Loss Inflicted on Nazi Planes

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Seventeen Nazi airdromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and northern France and oil depots and docks in Germany were bombed by the Royal Air Force in operations last night, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Three British planes were reported missing.

The German Air Force, after a series of air raids on Britain sent over a swarm of swift chasers and dive bombers in a sunrise attack which the British unofficially estimated cost the invaders 23 ships. The Germans claimed to have sunk four armed merchant ships in a convoy. A German order, published by the French Government at Vichy, halted rail traffic between German-occupied and unoccoupied France and barring the return of millions of French refugees to their homes in the conquered territory.

While the British were speculating on what this move might portend, informed Greman sources in Berlin declared that Nazi authorities had opened railway and highway traffic at four points in order to speed the return of refugees and to facilitate harvesting.

It was recalled as possibly significant, however, that an order giving the army command of all German railways preceded by a day the invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg.

Observers of the battle over the coast counted at least 100 German planes, about half of them bombers, as they swooped out of the cloud-streaked sky to the attack.

British pursuit planes and antiaircraft batteries went into action and the sky was quickly filled with bursting shells and the wreckage of broken planes.

In the Mediterranean area Italy claimed her airmen had chased British armored cars beyond the frontier of Lybia into Egypt in an attack on July 28, damaging the cars with bombs and machine-gun fire. In an air fight, Italian gunners were reported to have brought down two British planes.

The German raid on a British convoy was marked by the appearance of a German innovation—bomb-carrying single-seater planes which dived on their objectives from a great height and them cut for home, relying on their speed to outrun pursuit.

British authorities said the experiment presumably was attempted by the Nazis because of the toll which has been levied on their big bombers and was not altogether successful.

Air Battles

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Twenty-three German air raiders were reported unofficially today to have been shot down over the shores of Britain in a series of massed air battles.

All 23 were said to have been shot down in one early-morning battle over the southeast English coast in which at least 100 German planes, including 50 to 60 dive bombers, took part.

Another observer said he counted 37 dive bombers in an attack on a single objective, one of a series of attacks involving hundreds of planes.

"Antiaircraft shells were bursting among them," this witness said, "and the sky was dotted with planes and exploding shells. The raiders came diving out of the sun, but were spotted quickly.

"The bombs fell into the sea, sending up columns of spray, and on the land, where clouds of black smoke arose."

Fighting occurred over Wales and the southeast coast, but sharp activity also accompanied Nazi raids aimed at southwestern and northeastern coastal areas.

Despite the wide scope of the pre-dawn attacks, the Air Ministry said that few casualties and little damage had been caused by bombs.

British fighter planes battled large numbers of German bombers for more than three and one-half hours over Wales before they finally drove the raiders off with the help of heavy antiaircraft barrages.

In the southeast, at least 70 Nazi bombers protected by fighting craft crossed the coast with the rising sun at their backs and were engaged by British fighters in an hour-long battle which swept far out over the Channel.

Striking back with air blows at the Reich, the British Air Ministry announced that objectives of the previous day's raids and during the night had included the Nord See Canal in North Holland, barges at Stavoren in Freisland which possibly were being collected to ferry Nazi troops across the Channel to England, eight airfields in Holland and Germany, two supply ships off the Norwegian and Dutch Coasts, and oil depots and docks at Hamburg, Amsterdam, Wilhelmshaven and Bremen in Germany.

U-Boat Claims

BERLIN, July 29 (AP)—The German high command's communique today say:

"One submarine, under command of Lieut. Commander Wilhelm Krollman as already announced in a special report, sank, out of a strongly protected English convoy, five armed merchantships of a total of 48,000 gross registered tons, including an auxiliary cruiser of 18,000 tons. The convoy was dispersed.

"This submarine also torpedoed an armed British merchantman of 6,000 gross register tons.

"Another submarine sank out of a strongly secured convoy 18,750 gross register tons of enemy cargo space.

"A third submarine succeeded in sinking off the British coast an armed enemy merchantman of more than 6,000 tons.

"In the course of armed reconnaissance, air battles developed on July 28 at several points over the channel. Six enemy airplanes and one of our own were shot down.

"In the night of the 28th-29th, British airplanes dropped only a few bombs in Northern and Western Germany, without causing damage. Only in Hamburg, one bomb exploded in a residential district.

"The total losses of the enemy yesterday thus amounted to 11 airplanes. Two of our own airplanes are missing."

Gifts for Defense

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, announced today that the public has contributed £2,048,521 to buy warplanes for Britain.

Swiss Stay Armed In Reaffirmation Of Independence

BERN, Switzerland, July 29 (AP)—Switzerland reaffirmed today that it is ready to fight to preserve its independence.

The Swiss position was emphasized anew in a communiqué disclosing that Gen. Henri Guisan, Commander of the Swiss Army, ordered his citizen soldiers to man their battlements as long as Europe remains under arms.

Germany and Italy are Switzerland's only armed neighbors now that France is defeated.

The communiqué said that the General had summoned all high Swiss Army officers down to battalion commanders to a conference at historic Rutli Plain July 25 and informed them the Government was entrusting the duty of safeguarding the nation's independence to their hands.

"So far our neighbors have respected this independence," General Guisan told his officers, "but as long as millions of men remain under arms in Europe and as long as the possibility of attack on Switzerland exists, our army will remain at its post.

"No matter what the future may bring, the fortifications which you built retain their full value. Our sacrifices were not in vain, since today we still hold our fate in our own hands."

Rutli Plain is the place where three Swiss cantons pledged themselves six centuries ago to a fight to the end for independence.

Swiss Book Banned

BERN, Switzerland, July 29 (AP)—The Swiss Army General Staff announced today it had banned distribution and sale of "Napoleon, Adolf Hitler and Switzerland," a book by the Swiss author, René Sondregger.

It said the book contained "certain passages violating orders on the maintenance of neutrality" and "displeasing statements concerning foreign governments."

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'Hitlerized Peace' Failure Presages New War Phase

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The signs multiply that Germany—having lost its latest "peace offensive" against Britain—may attempt to take the war into a new military phase.

There are three methods that are open to the Reich:

1. Imposition of a blockade designed to starve the population, and disrupt the British economic system.

2. The attempt to actually invade Britain.

3. Indiscriminate bombing on a colossal scale, with the object of bringing about the total destruction of every facility in Great Britain, regardless of its military value, and destroying the morale of the nation.

The blockade has its attractions for the Nazis. Attacks upon British shipping in the past week have been sharply accelerated. It indicates that Germany has never forgotten that it lost the last war through dilatoriness in imposing a U-boat blockade on Britain. The British blockade brought about the defeat of Germany in 1918, and the Nazis would plume themselves by bringing Britain down through the use of similar methods.

Less Risk in Failure

Furthermore, the blockade does not present the same possibility for loss of prestige that an unsuccessful attempt at invasion would involve, nor the odium attending unrestricted bombing.

Britain would be an ideal country to blockade were it not for the fact that it possesses a powerful navy and is deeply inbued with the traditions of the sea. Ever since the days of Henry VIII, Britain has looked to its navy for protection and has never been disappointed in its trust.

And today, as when the Spanish Armada ploughed the waves toward England, and when Napoleon needed but 48 hours in control of the Channel, the fate of the British Nation rests upon its navy, for Britain lives by its sea-borne trade.

In 1937, more than 188,612,000 tons of shipping entered and departed from British ports. A really tremendous volume of trade.

Statistics show that Britain produces about 45 per cent of its food requirements. In the past it produced but 15 per cent of the wheat and flour it consumed and only approached its requirements in vegetables, where some 70 per cent are grown.

Expanded Farm Program

A very comprehensive agricultural program has been fostered in Great Britain since the present war began, and it is probable that a great deal more food is now being produced than was formerly the case. But the country will still be far from being self sustaining in the matter of food.

A considerable amount of food formerly was obtained from Scandinavia and the Low Countries, but these avenues for trade have ceased to exist.

There are ample supplies of food available in the world, but they have to be transported to Britain, and the ships have to be protected against attacks from submarines, airplanes and raiders.

The Germans recently announced that surface craft of their navy are operating in the Atlantic and elsewhere. That there is a basis of truth in this claim is borne out by the fact that of late, German mines have been found in New Zealand and South African waters.

The usual German propaganda is presently at work with exorbitant claims of sinkings attributed to U-boats and airplanes, and at the same time the specter of imminent invasion is constantly dangled before the eyes of the British public in an effort to pin numerous units of its navy to duty away from protecting convoys.

However, Mr. Winston Churchill in his recent address unequivocally stated that despite 10 months of unlimited U-boat and airplane attack upon British commerce, food reserves are higher than ever before (another source states that a supply for six months is on hand), and that the tonnage under the British flag combined with great numbers of foreign ships under British control, gives Britain a total tonnage substantially larger than it had at the beginning of the war.

Today the Germans are in a better position to impose a blockade on Britain than they were during the last war. Their control of the Atlantic coast of Europe all the way from the North Cape to Portugal, affords them numerous advantageous bases from which to operate.

In Italy, they have an ally whose naval and air strength makes it necessary for Britain to keep a considerable part of its navy in the Mediterranean.

Concentration On Britain

The long-range bomber is a weapon which was not available during the World War. Furthermore, Germany is now at liberty to give its undivided attention to Great Britain.

On the other hand, Britain, from the start of this war, has had advantages it did not enjoy during most of the last war; the convoy system, the listening device for locating submarines, the depth-bomb, and the use of airplanes to patrol for and bomb submarines are some of these advantages.

Provisions are not the only commodity Britain must have for prosecuting the war. All manner of essential materials must continue to be received, and Britain's foreign trade must go on to provide the country with funds with which to continue purchases abroad. Some of the requirements are stupendous. The war-time needs for steel and iron must be huge in view of the fact that about three million tons of these materials are imported every year during time of peace.

If Britain actually has a six months store of food on hand, and a reasonable accumulation of other necessities, it does not seem possible that even a successful blockade can decide the issue before winter comes, and those who profess to know state that Germany must achieve a favorable decision before it becomes burdened with a starving Europe next winter.

It also is claimed that after the Danube is closed by ice, the oil situation will become acute for the Axis.

Therefore it hardly seems possible that Germany will place complete reliance on the success that may be attained by a blockade. If, after a reasonable trial is given this form of attack, there is doubt concerning the effect it is having on Britain's power for waging war, Germany may be expected to resort to one or both of the other methods available to it for attacking Britain.

Perhaps the attempt to invade Britain actually is imminent. If it is made, it will encounter what should by this time be unsurmountable difficulties. A repulse of the attempt may mark the turning of the tide of war.

As Napoleon Said: Army Travels on Food

© Fox

Parade of Cooks at R. A. F. School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Speed is the keynote of the Royal Air Force—even in the cooking department. Fully trained cooks are turned out in a lightning five-week training course at a school of cookery at a south country training station. The R. A. F. needs hundreds of cooks and men between the ages of 18 and 35 who have some slight experience in cooking are recruited and trained as fast as they sign on.

Ninety per cent of the students are butchers or butchers' assistants. These men are easy to train, it is pointed out, as they know about joints and how to make the best of left-over meat in pies, sausages, rolls and so on.

Students go through all forms of cookery instruction from joint dissection to pastry making. They also learn how to cook on portable field ovens in the open.

The squadron leader is chief supervisor, official examiner, and head taster. He and three other men taste every specimen dish cooked.

The school also trains cooks from the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. But the women apparently prefer to do jobs they wouldn't do in peacetime, for women cooks are harder to get than men cooks.

Special Jewish Agency Unit Aids Movement to Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The difficult problem of getting Jewish immigrants into Palestine in wartime is being met by the establishment of a special immigration department by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Branch offices of this department have been set up in all European states with a central co-ordinating office in Geneva.

According to Charles Barlas, head of the office here, at the outbreak of the war there were 2,600 certificates for immigration to Palestine in the hands of Central European Jews, each certificate good for one family. These were canceled by the British Government because of the danger of German spies entering Palestine in the guise of Zionists. There seemed to be little hope for the holders of the certificates arriving at their destination. Mr. Barlas was able to arrange, however, to have the 4,000 refugees included by these certificates go to Trieste, where they were thoroughly examined by Palestine officials and allowed to pass on to Palestine.

About 1,000 of the Zionists were children. Five steamers were chartered from the Italian Adriatica Company to carry them. This group filled the quota up to December, 1939. The number is necessarily small, because the English have to take into consideration economic and political factors in Palestine, such as the protest of the Arabs against further immigration.

For the period January-March, 1940, some 840 immigrants entered Palestine by way of Trieste with certificates obtained through this office. About 200 of these were Jews from Lithuania who, because of war and blockade, had to fly by plane via Stockholm and Amsterdam to Marseille, where they embarked for the Holy Land.

For the period April-September 9,000 certificates have been granted to Jews in neutral and Allied countries—exodus from Germany having become impossible—the holders to arrive in Palestine in three groups of 3,000 each at two-month intervals. Whether and how they will get there is a difficult problem, as Italy has now closed her borders to the Zionist immigrants.

Negotiations are in progress to transport 200 by plane from Switzerland to Bucharest and thence down the Danube by river boat. An especial effort is being made to get the children to Palestine first, as conditions in Europe are most demoralizing for them. Some 270 children from a refugee camp in Denmark are to leave by German consent, and will be allowed to enter Palestine by the English, provided they do not cross through German territory but travel via Russia. About 113 children from Sweden, 400 from England, and 100 from other neutral countries will also be sent to Palestine under the April-September quota.

Soviet-Afghan Pact Signed

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP)—Dispatches from Kabul disclosed that a new trade agreement between Russia and Afghanistan was signed there last week after seven weeks of negotiations.

Although terms of the agreement were not disclosed it was believed that some Russian industrial products would be exchanged for agricultural commodities.

Trade negotiations have been a characteristic Soviet entering wedge for military and other negotiations and the position of Afghanistan is of major interest as it controls the military approaches to northern India.

Russia Fetes Navy

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP)—Soviet Russia celebrated National Navy Day with marine exercises and parades in the Pacific, Baltic, Black Sea, Caspian and far-north areas yesterday while its controlled newspapers reiterated assertions the Red Navy soon will be second to none in the world.

Commissar of Shipbuilding Ivan Kossenko declared by 1942 "Soviet dockyards will win one of the world's first places in annual production of tonnage." Admiral Nicholas Kuznetzoff, Commissar of Navy, said Russia would add 168 warships to its fleet this year. He urged that Russian sea power be stepped up to parity with the country's army and air strength.

Newspaper editorials took the line that the international situation calls for strengthening the Red Army and Navy, as well as tightening their discipline.

Admiral Kuznetzoff in a speech referred to former Defense Commissar Marshal Clement Voroshiloff as "our immediate superior," indicating that the latter, as Vice-Chairman of the Council of Commissars, is co-ordinating and directing various phases of national defense.

Admiral Kuznetzoff said the Red Navy's exercises and maneuvers this year will be carried out without interruption through the winter.

The newspaper Trud, organ of trade unions, criticized the recent legalization in Finland of the Fascist movement led by Gen. Kurt Wallenius, who in 1932 was sentenced to prison for his participation in a revolt of the "Lapuans" or extreme Rightest element, and soon afterward released.

Trud said: "The Finnish court which is severely punishing revolutionary workers with astonishing speed 'investigated' the Lapuan case for several years."

The Finnish masses, however, Trud continued, understand that the "political hooliganism of the Lapuans means playing with fire."

Exchange of Prisoners

JERUSALEM, July 29 (AP)—Britain and Germany have opened negotiations for release of Palestine subjects interned in Germany or German-occupied territories in exchange for German nationals arrested in the Holy Land. Only women and children, and males above 60 and below 18, are to be considered for exchange.

Dr. Carrel to Head Field Hospital Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a mobile field hospital division for war relief work in Europe under direction of Dr. Alexis Carrel was announced July 27 by the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

James Wood Johnson, President of the AVAC, said contracts have been placed for the first 26-truck-and-trailer hospital unit.

Dr. Carrel, French Natural Scientist and surgeon, winner of the Nobel Prize in 1912 and associated with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in experiments on the culture of living organisms, will direct the hospital, Mr. Johnson said.

He added that its staff will be enlisted from American doctors and nurses.

A second hospital unit, he said, would be started at an early date with funds already assured by donors. The AVAC has sent more than 100 ambulances to France since the war began.

Red Light for Fogs

Red light penetrates fog better than other colors.

Rumania Limits Grant to Hungary

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 29 (AP)—The Rumanian Government's willingness to cede quickly a narrow border strip of Transylvania to Hungary was indicated in official quarters today.

The Government, it was said, authoritatively, will propose that Hungary, which claims Transylvania, content itself with the cities of Satu-Mare, Oradea, and Arad and their invirons, and agree to an exchange of population in other districts.

This report followed a meeting between King Carol and his Premier and Foreign Minister, Ion Gigurtu and Mihail Manoilescu, almost as soon as they returned this morning from visiting the Rome-Berlin Axis leaders in Salzburg and Rome.

They later went before the Council of Minister to report on the talks which officials described as "fully satisfactory" from the Rumanian point of view.

The supposed Rumanian offer is far less than Hungary has demanded in the 20-year-long territorial dispute and includes only a small part of the 1,900,000 Hungarians which the Budapest Government asserts live in Transylvania.

It was said in informed quarters that Reichsführer Hitler had told the Rumanian statesmen at Salzburg that he would arbitrate if Hungary and Bulgaria failed to reach an agreement on their territorial claims against Rumania in forthcoming direct negotiations.

These sources expressed belief that Germany would "treat Rumania easily" because of the Reich's interest in conserving the Rumanian oil industry for the Nazi war machine.

[In Budapest informed persons said the general lines for settlement of both territorial disputes, the former with Hungary and the latter with Bulgaria, were laid down by Germany at the week-end conferences of Balkan diplomats at Salzburg, but that the affected countries were left to work out details "in a manner which will make lasting peace possible in Southeastern Europe."

Common Frontier Barred

Bulgaria was reported to have been told that it could have back only Southern Dobruja, and must leave Rumania an outlet to the Black Sea in the Constanta region.

This would bar any common frontier between Russia and Bulgaria.

Hungary, it is understood, would get some but not all of Transylvania. Extensive population transfers may be involved.]

Neighbors Want Rumanian Slices

Already having been forced to yield Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina to Soviet Russia, Rumanians are anxious to retain as much as possible of Transylvania and Dobruja, remaining territories which were awarded to Rumania by the Peace Treaties in 1919.

Bulgaria desires Southern Dobruja, which Rumania seized in the Second Balkan War of 1913 and which the peace treaties ratified following the World War.

Hungary wants Transylvania, nearly three-fifths of the entire area of Rumania, and which is populated principally by intermingled Rumanians, Hungarians, and Germans. The disputed province was part of the Austro-Hungarian empire before the World War, and was given to Rumania when the Hapsburg empire was divided up.

British Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 29 — Britain's formal protest to Rumania against recent anti-British acts—following as it does the announcement of British official "sympathy" with Bulgaria's territorial claims against Rumania—is seen here as the result of British recognition that Rumania has passed into the German diplomatic orbit.

For the moment it appears that Rumania, facing Russian pressure on one side and Axis demands on the other, is justified in believing that Germany's plans include no immediate large-scale changes in the Balkan situation.

Thus Rumanian statesmen are maneuvering to align themselves with Germany as the one remaining power to help them in keeping their present general boundaries.

Source of Supplies

The conference which Bulgarian, Rumanian, and Slovak statesmen concluded this week end with Reichsführer Hitler and leading German leaders appears to have been directed toward making the Balkans a source of supplies, agricultural produce, foodstuffs and raw materials. To implement this policy, it is expected that until the war in the west is ended Germany will work to enforce peace in the Balkans, and at the same time hold in check local misunderstandings which might give opportunity for Russia to intervene still further.

Any surrender of territory that Rumania might be called upon to make at this time would be merely a "token" surrender, designed to assuage temporarily the antipathies which have in the past kept relations in the Balkans almost constantly in a state of tensity.

[In Bucharest, according to the Associated Press, informed quarters stated that Germany had ordered Rumania to come to some quick settlement with Hungary and Bulgaria over the latter two countries' claims, but to waste no time in coming to terms.]

Thus while the Axis partners are proclaiming the establishment of Axis "orientation" in the Balkans, to the exclusion of former British sway, Britain now looks askance at the Balkans as a threat to the British blockade. But it also sees the Balkans as an area where dissensions might arise which could divert German military activities.

Rumanian Ships Detained

The British protest to Rumania yesterday was punctuated with the reservation that Britain might take any measures deemed necessary to deal with the situation.

And as though to make this threat more realistic, three Rumanian ships were detained at Port Said by the British authorities.

Other retaliation might take an indirect form through action against Rumainan property outside, or a more direct form in the extension of the blockade to Rumania, shutting off vital Rumanian imports which cannot be obtained from Germany and Italy.

Masons in Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 29 (AP)—The Bulgarian Free Masons will disband entirely lest their organization and activities "should prove embarrassing to the Government in these trying times," it was announced yesterday.

Masonic circles said the decision represented "a patriotic gesture."

Many leading Bulgarians, including Army officers, educators, clergymen, and past and present Cabinet members, are among the Masons who denied the disbandment was in any way requested or influenced by the Sofia Government.

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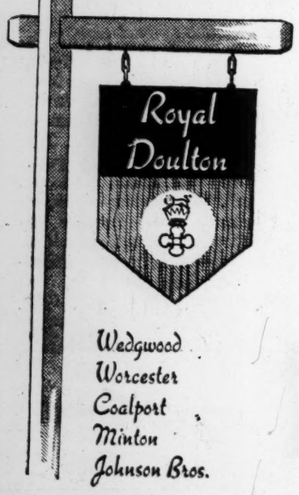

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French Fall Laid to Disunity; Treachery Held a Minor Factor

Continued from Page 1

no gasoline for automobiles, there can be no doubt of the magnitude of the misfortune.

Uncountable individual tragedies have gone into the making of the national tragedy. A refugee figure running into millions (one heard estimates of 10,000,000 fugitives from their homes in France and the latest news speaks of 4,000,000 French and 1,000,000 Belgians who are wandering about homeless in the unoccupied area) fails to make an adequate impression because of its sheer vastness.

When I think of the last days of free France I think of individuals whom I knew and what happened to them. I think of the man who installed our radio at the beginning of the war, just before he was summoned for service in the air force. I remember how he told my wife and myself of his own privations as a child during the World War, how he was determined to work hard so that his own daughter would never know these privations, how he was sure that with this war the impossible threat that had been hanging over France would be destroyed. Just before we left Paris we learned that this man had fallen; most probably his wife and daughter were refugees, lost in a hungry, homeless mass.

Or I think of the case of an Austrian journalist who had been expelled from Moscow by the Bolsheviki and from Vienna by the Nazis and had lost practically all his possessions in the double process. He had been living in France with his wife and daughter in circumstances of the greatest poverty. On the day when I left Paris, two days before the Germans came in, this man and his wife were planning to leave on foot for lack of other means of transportation. What chance did they have in a race with the Nazi armored divisions?

A Flood of Explanations

It is in terms of these people that one asks: How could this terrible disaster, leveling a great power, have befallen them so suddenly?

There has naturally been a flood of explanations of varying degrees of quality. It has not been unmixed with political propaganda. One analysis of the French defeat, quite sound in many respects, committed what seemed to me the exaggeration of stating that all the causes of France's defeat were internal, thereby brushing aside the effectiveness of the German military machine.

German propagandists unquestionably would be pleased by the almost superstitious talk of "fifth column activity." The Nazi "fifth columns" certainly played a big role in the overrunning of small and relatively weak countries like Norway and the Netherlands. But, so far as I could judge both from personal observation and from published evidence, deliberate treachery was not a major factor in the French defeat.

The underlying causes of the French collapse were less spectacular, but no less disastrous: they were mediocrity, lack of imagination, factional feuds among the country's military and civilian leaders.

The causes of the French catastrophe fall into three main categories, moral, military, and politico-economic.

Country's Morale Sapped

Marcel Déat, ex-Socialist publicist who was shunned as a defeatist during the war, but is now one of the influential figures in the present regime, struck a more popular note than was generally realized when he posed the question, a few months before the outbreak of hostilities, whether Frenchmen wanted to "die for Danzig." He was taken to task a hundred times by pro-war publicists who stressed the point that the issue was not the disposition of Danzig, but German domination of all Europe, including France. But this "Die for Danzig" brand of French isolationism certainly had its sapping effect on the country's war morale.

France entered the war with what was essentially surface unity, good enough to insure an orderly complete mobilization and the rather grumbling acceptance of sacrifices (small compared with those which Germany was exacting from its population) in the standard of living, but not good enough to stand up to the challenge of the German spring offensive.

At one end of the political scale the Communist Party, switching its position almost overnight after the conclusion of the German-Soviet Pact of Aug. 24, became a main agency of anti-war propaganda, spreading illegal leaflets and newspapers in factories and workers' quarters and launching whispering campaigns against war measures. At the other end were certain extreme conservatives who opposed the war because they feared that it would mean the loss of their property, while some of them sympathized with fascism as a method of government.

If the "proletarian" defeatism of the Communists was more prevalent behind the lines and among the poorer classes, the "bourgeois" defeatism of some of the more well-to-do had its effect on the Army. During my visits to the front I talked intimately with a dozen or more French officers. I cannot recall one who was not pessimistic, not about the immediate military outlook, but about the long range prospect which confronted France after the war. All foresaw inflation, social disorder, aggravated difficulties of all kinds.

Royalism Among Officers

Another feature of the French officers' corps was the number of men of monarchist and ultra-conservative views whom one met there, far more than one would have found in any corresponding stratum of French society. Nowhere did I see "L'Action Française," the Royalist newspaper, so widely read. One could not expect that such officers would themselves feel or would impart to their troops any great enthusiasm for the ideals of the democratic Republic.

The reversal of the Munich policy came too late to restore the French national morale. It was difficult, perhaps impossible, to stir the people up over Poland after having let them down on Czechoslovakia.

The weakness of French morale was perhaps symbolized in the personality of the unfortunate ex-Premier, Edouard Daladier. An honest man (not a universal characteristic among French politicians) he was far from an outstanding figure and the tremendous crisis of the war simply swamped him. He unwisely tried to shoulder all the work of three key ministries, the Premiership, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of National Defense, and almost broke down physically under the strain, since he proved unable to delegate authority or to distinguish between big and little tasks. Paul Reynaud, a much abler man who from the beginning had sounded a badly needed note of warning about the serious character of the war, came into power too late to save the situation.

On the military side France suffered cruelly because Generalissimo Marie Gustave Gamelin, and most of his associates in high office, were conservative, routine soldiers, their thought embedded in the traditions of the World War. They were constitutionally inclined to pigeonhole and ultimately reject new ideas. In vain General (then Colonel) Charles de Gaulle, now head of the French fighting forces in London, pleaded for the formation of an efficient mechanized force as a separate arm of the service.

This idea, which Gen. de Gaulle had been urging for seven years was siezed upon by the Germans when they broke loose from the disarmament restraints of the Versailles Treaty.

Hesitancy Over Innovations

The responsibility for France's failure to embrace the ideas for mechanization of its forces seems about equally divided between shortsighted Generals whose thinking had stopped with the World War and politicians who feared the expense of the innovation.

General Gamelin and his associates fell into a military fallacy that coincided with the deep-rooted desire of the majority of the French people not to fight except in defense of their own soil. They believed that victory could be gained by wearing Germany down behind a system of fortifications, of which the Maginot Line was the backbone. Unfortunately the Maginot Line, itself a magnificent piece of military engineering, built into the hills of Lorraine, could not be effectively prolonged in the more level country along the Belgian frontier and in the dunes near the sea.

By some negligence which the impending trial may or may not throw light on the fact is that the weakest Army Corps, the Ninth, under the command of Gen André Corap, a stout old African colonial warrior who had no adequate conception of modern warfare, was stationed at the weakest point in the French defensive system, around Sedan, where the Maginot Line joined the much more sketchy defenses along the frontier of Belgium.

The German ruse of filtering into the French lines some of their own officers, expertly disguised in French uniforms, during the confusion and pellmell rush of refugees, helped to cause the fatal blunder of not blowing up the bridges over the Meuse. This I learned on the authority of French officers who took part in the fighting at Sedan and who told me that for some days this trick threw the French forces into such confusion that no officer was fully trusted.

On the politico-economic side there was a good deal of unfounded wishful thinking in France—a fault which Great Britain and America shared. Certain hard facts which should have stimulated the people to supreme effort were glossed over and sometimes suppressed by a strict and stupid censorship. France, after all, had only about half of Greater Germany's trained man power and probably not more than a quarter of Germany's industrial production capacity.

Strikes Delayed Arms Output

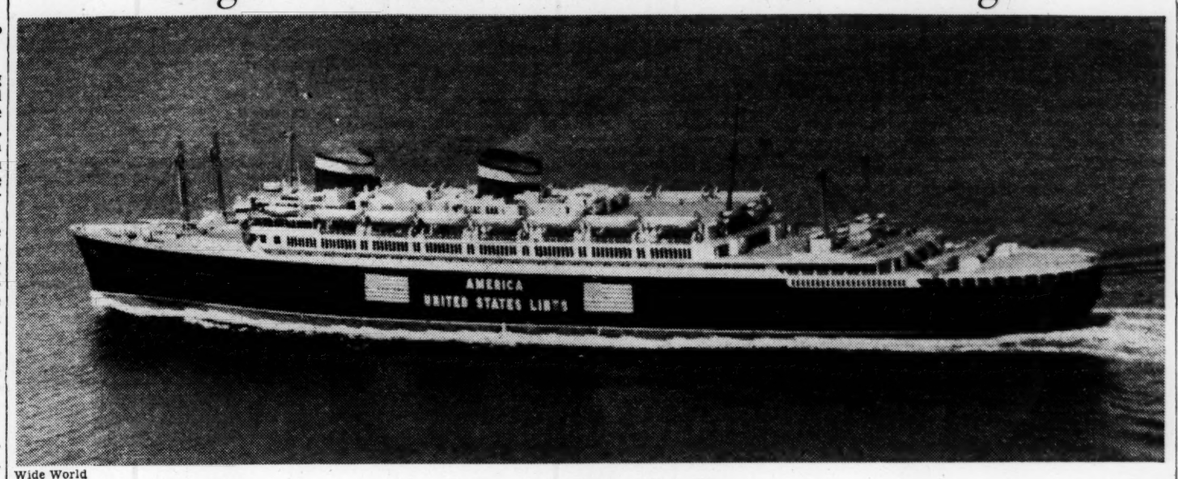
Yet there was a surprisingly slow and ineffective effort to supplement the inevitable deficiencies of war material with purchases in America. France also paid the penalty for the class strife of the Front Populaire period, when the output of aircraft and munitions was seriously affected by continuous strikes.

Moreover, while Germany had been deliberately organizing mass production in its munitions factories for years under its dictatorial system of military state socialism, France was handicapped by the unwillingness of private industrialists to build huge munitions plants which might prove unproductive white elephants on their hands.

On the diplomatic side France entered the war under the most unfavorable circumstances, because of the conclusion of the German-Soviet Pact and the firm attachment of Italy to the "Rome-Berlin Axis." It is probably not generally realized that, if it had not been for the steady pounding of Russia on the German eastern front, the World War might well have ended unfavorably for France. Herr Hitler had no eastern front in 1940 and was consequently able to throw the full weight of his army against France.

What American democracy may learn from the French disaster is of two-fold significance. It is a lesson that there can be no halfway house in fighting a war, once it has begun.

Largest American-Built Liner Tests 'Sea Legs'



Wide World

America From the Air

Aerial photo of the liner America as she steamed through the rough waters off Rockland, Maine, in a recent speed trial on the Government standardization course. When the new queen of the United States Line's fleet sailed up New York Bay to her pier, ships, planes, and cheering sightseers gave the vessel a typical New York welcome.

N. Y. Pays Colorful Tribute As Liner America Sails Up Bay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29 — The steamship America, new queen of the American Merchant Marine, arrived here today to take her place at the head of the fleet of the United States Lines.

The America is the largest vessel ever built in American shipyards and cost $17,500,000 and, after her maiden voyage with 900 guest passengers from Newport News, Va., where she was built, will begin her career as a cruise ship to the West Indies, being excluded from the trans-Atlantic trade by executive order under the Neutrality Act.

Following the America's arrival here, Capt. Giles C. Stedman, master of the vessel, described her as "the most beautifully performing ship" he ever had commanded.

Typical Welcome

The America steamed up the bay and into her North River pier with a welcome from river and harbor craft which broke out their full dress of flags and tied down their whistle cords. Excursion boats carrying hundreds of sightseers added their applause to the greeting.

Meanwhile airplanes and blimps soared overhead. It was in every way such a welcome as New York knows how to give a distinguished arrival at this port.

The America has a displacement of 35,440 tons and on her trials last month registered a speed of 24 nautical miles an hour, her engines producing more than 34,000 horsepower. She has an over-all length of 723 feet and thus is larger than the steamship Washington, also of the United States Lines, which she succeeds as queen of the American Merchant Marine.

Safety and Luxury

Aside from being the largest vessel ever built in American shipyards, the America is the fastest and most luxurious vessel ever to fly the American Merchant Marine flag. She is fitted with the most modern and efficient safety devices. The wood planking of the decks is laid on steel and stateroom bulkheads are built of a noninflammable asbestos compound.

Much of the furniture is of steel or aluminum, and the upholstery has been treated chemically to make it virtually fireproof.

The vessel is constructed throughout of fire-resisting material and water-tight subdivisions are constructed so that if any three adjacent water-tight compartments should be flooded, the vessel would not submerge beyond the margin line, which is three inches below and parallel to the highest continuous water-tight deck.

The America has a cargo capacity of 4,000 tons and is able to carry 1,219 passengers.

S. S. America Highlights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—The electric power plant of the United States liner America can generate enough power to supply all the electricity needed by Milwaukee, Wis., or St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. It could supply both Seattle, Wash., and Louisville, Ky., and still have enough power to light a small town.

The key man on the new liner has a full-time job, keeping track of the 4,000 keys with which the ship is fitted.

There are 550 motors on the ship, ranging from fractional horsepower units for fruit extractors to 150 horsepower ones which operate the steering gear. Motors do many jobs on the America. They operate cargo and lifeboats, winches, windlasses, capstans, bilge pumps, fire doors, and the air-conditioning system and they even change the water in the tiled swimming pool.

Approximately 26,000,000 pounds of steel plates and shapes were required in the building of the liner.

There are 1,116 miles of conducting wire in the cables installed on the liner. These would stretch from Chicago to Portland, Maine, from Houston, Texas, to Mexico City, or from Los Angeles to Yellowstone Park. The ship also has 53 miles of cables, each of which has 1 to 44 wires.

The anchor chains of the America are composed of 990-foot lengths of forged steel stud links. Two of her anchors weigh 21,560 pounds each and are the largest ever manufactured in the United States for a private steamship line. The third weighs 18,340 pounds and a fourth 7,850.

Fifteen different kinds of water are used on the America. They include feed water, bilge water, clean ballast water, washing water, fire-fighting water, and hot, iced, noniced, and salt water. High-pressure boilers require a distilled or "evaporated" water that must be even purer than ordinary drinking water.

The officers and crew of the new United States' liner number 643 men.

Letters written at sea on the America can be mailed in the ship's own post office. Stamps will be canceled with a special seapost cancellation.

The walls and ceiling panels of all staterooms and corridors of the America are backed with marinite, a new fireproofing material recently tested and approved by the Government. It is completely noncombustible and has high heat insulating qualities.

All Staterooms on the ship have full-length mirrors and innerspring mattresses.

Novel and refreshing in the America is the use of specially designed rubber flooring for nearly all public areas of the ship. On the promenade deck, in the corridors, in public rooms, and even in dining rooms this material unifies the decorative scheme. More than 25 colors in rubber flooring were designed especially for the America. In all this material covers about 125,000 square feet and on the main promenade deck alone, 12,000 square feet were used. There it is grooved to make it nonslip and the same time to provide almost instantaneous draining to the scuppers.

The ship has for a sports novelty a handball court. Located on the sports' deck, it is protected by a wind screen.

Archeological Research An Ohio Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—This city counts among its most valuable resources the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Museum. Not because it is an interesting place to visit, but because it is an active force in the community. It has been planned that way.

The Museum has a natural advantage among institutions of its kind, of course, because it has one of the nation's most unusual prehistoric subjects in its own backyard, so to speak—the Mound Builders, who left, within the boundaries of the State, more than 5,000 reminders of what archaeologists call the highest native civilization north of Mexico."

But, apart from that, the institution has been developed as a service agency which Ohio citizens—and Columbus people particularly, because of their proximity to it—find of increasing value.

Chief Service

Its chief service, of course, is to educational systems, and it is used as a source of material for students ranging from the lower elementary grades to graduate research experts. These services are centered here, with a special trained staff to administer them. However, this staff also extends its work into the state, where traveling exhibits, talks by specialists, movies, lantern slides, and branch museums and libraries help to localize this continuous program.

Founded in 1885, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society is primarily a membership organization, although it is recognized as a quasi-state institution because of the public service which it renders. It is governed by a Board of Trustees, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, who, with the State Director of Education, acts as an ex-officio member of the board. The Society's principal source of maintenance is through legislative appropriations; its membership fees constituting a permanent fund used at the Board's discretion for the benefit of the organization.

This has permitted the Society to develop a system of publications which continually puts its research into the hands of the people. It also owns or has in its custody 40 State parks and memorials which serve as supplementary sources of study for those interested in history or archaeology. It co-operates closely with 35 local museums, six of which it operates.

Mound Builders

As the home of the Mound Builders, and as the setting for the development of the vast country west of the Aleghanies with its great trade route, Ohio has a natural heritage of archaeology and historical lore. It is these specialized subjects which the Museum has explored.

Consequently, it is now recognized as the world's most complete source of historical and archaeological nature dealing with Ohio; and its director, Dr. Henry C. Shetrone, is viewed as the world's leading authority on the Mound Builders. Its newspaper library is one of the most complete in the country.

In addition to its publications, each year the Museum radiocasts a series of programs to schools and adults over the Ohio State University station, WOSU. Some of these programs are dramatizations, some talks, some are actual tours through the Museum.

Last year, it played an important part in Ohio's exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

American Newspaper Guild Opposes Wage-Hour Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Accusing the American Newspaper Publishers Association of aiming at defeat of the Wage-Hour Law, the American Newspaper Guild today opposed all redefinitions and clarifications in the present law, asked by Elisha Hanson, the publishers' spokesman.

"To carry out the clearly stated purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the existing definitions should be preserved in full and the Act enforced despite all claims to special privilege," Victor Pasche, Secretary-Treasurer of the Guild, told a hearing called to consider possible extensions of exemptions from the legal standard of wages and hours, in effect since October, 1938.

"The proposed changes are not clarifications at all. They are intended to defeat the law, or at the very least to whittle down its coverage," Mr. Pasche charged.

The spokesman for the guild, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, denied that it detracts "in any way from legitimate pride in the craft of newsgathering and writing or the technique of advertising solicitation, to recognize frankly neither one has a professional status and that it is a skilled craft entitled to the same kind of protection as any other craft."

Mr. Hanson and three deans of university journalism schools last week described before the same hearing the "professional" status of newspaper employees. They asked for a redefinition of the Wage-Hour's Administration "professional" and "executive" classifications so as to exempt large numbers of reporters, copy-readers and advertising solicitors from the maximum-hour ceiling imposed by the law.

Declaring it "natural" that representatives of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, represented at the hearing by Dean Carl W. Ackerman of Columbia University, Dean Frank Martin of Missouri, and Dean Kenneth E. Olson of Northwestern, "would like a situation in which only graduates of schools of journalism could qualify for newspaper employment," Mr. Pasche declared that today the average city editor still looks with a doubtful eye upon journalism graduates. "By no stretch of the imagination is specialized school training a requisite for newspaper employment," he said.

The present definition of "executive" brings under the Law's coverage all editorial employees who are eligible for membership in the American Newspaper Guild, Mr. Pasce said. Of the Guild's 17,200 members, 11,500 are in editorial departments and represent close to one-half the editorial employees on all daily newspapers in the United States, he testified. This membership, he held, proves that newspaper employees will demand the protection provided in the wage-hour law.

British Efforts To See Mandel Fail

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Official circles disclosed today that British Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper and General Viscount Gort had flown to North Africa in an unsuccessful effort to see Georges Mandel, former French Interior Minister, and other French statesmen who had fled there.

These sources said that French local authorities in North Africa made it clear the British Mission was "unwelcome" and that the two officials left without communicating with the group.

An announcement from Rabat, French Morocco, said proceedings had been opened against Mandel on a charge of plotting against the security of the State.

Mandel went to French Morocco about the time of the French capitulation to Germany. Paul Reynaud, succeeded by Marshal Philippe Pétain as Premier of France, at that time was reported desirous of setting up a refugee government in North Africa to carry on the war against Germany.

Miss Perkins Is Said To Coddle Deportees

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Donald Despain, Executive Vice-President of the National Small Businessmen's Association, asserted last night in a prepared statement that about 700 aliens, guilty and convicted of deportable offenses, had been "granted special exemption from deportation by the Secretary of Labor of the United States."

Mr. Despain also released a list which he said named the aliens, with the deportable offenses for which each had been convicted. The list, he said, "is supported by the records of the State Department of Washington and is now part of the official privileged records of Congress."

He alleged that "instead of deporting these aliens, Secretary Perkins devised elaborate methods to keep them permanently in the United States."

Capital Penalty Faces Frenchmen In Foreign Armies

VICHY, France, July 29 (AP)—Frenchmen who enroll in any foreign army or enlist others for service in behalf of a foreign power are subject to the capital penalty under terms of a decree published today by the Pétain Government.

Those already in foreign armed service and remain there are included in the decree.

There are thousands of French troops in England who, while not enlisted in the British Army, are continuing the war at Britain's side. Whether they are included awaits a final interpretation of the decree.

The capital penalty also is provided for anyone delivering arms, munitions or other war materials to a foreign power from stocks on hand in France, even if these stocks are not Government-owned.

The only exceptions made in any of these cases are in the event that special permission is granted by the Vichy Government. This is not the case in regard to troops and officers remaining in England.

Another decree today annulled the wartime requisition of property belongs to Germans and Italians.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 29 (AP)—A national committee headed by leading French residents of Egypt has been organized to work with the London committee of French General Charles de Gaulle. The French adopted a resolution pledging their aid to Britain, "as a British victory means the liberation of France."

British Get Eggs

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—The Ministry of Food has released a supply of home-produced, cold storage eggs for sale at a maximum price of two shillings (40 cents) a dozen, to help meet a shortage of fresh eggs. The first food queue of the war formed last Friday for eggs.

Britain got most of her prewar egg imports from the Netherlands and Denmark, but now with their overseas markets shut off, the Dutch are having to slaughter their laying hens because of a scarcity of chicken feed.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Sally and the Gipsy Woman

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter One

In a corner of the drawing-room in the country house that belonged to Sally's father and mother, stood an old-fashioned work-table.

It had once belonged to Sally's great-grandmother.

It had a circular top with a deep pointed well beneath it, and one carved leg branching out to form three dainty feet. Sally thought it was a wonderful work-table.

Sometimes, when she was alone, she tried to lift the top so that she might look inside, but it was always locked.

And then, one day, Sally's mother was going through a box of odds and ends when she came across a pretty little key.

"I wonder what key this is?" she said, half aloud.

Sally thought of all the things in the house that locked, and then she said, "Perhaps it belongs to Great-grandmother's work-table?"

So they took it to the drawing-room and fitted it into the little ivory-bound lock, and gave it a turn, and in a moment the lid sprang up.

Inside was a round, padded tray divided into partitions, and in the partitions were numbers of exciting little things all neatly arranged in groups. There were tiny cotton bobbins of all shades, and little ivory wheels for winding silks, and a carved ivory crochet hook, and three pairs of scissors—a big pair, a middle-sized pair, and a little pair which was intended for embroidery. There was a gold thimble with an ornamental rim, and a silver walnut with a tape-measure inside, and a book of needles tied up with a piece of mauve ribbon, and a pin-cushion, like a gabled house, stuck all over with colored pins.

The Rose-Colored Wool

After they had looked at the things in the tray, they lifted it out by two little brass handles and there, beneath, was the pointed well, and in the well two skeins of rose-colored wool with a pair of knitting needles stuck through them.

Sally's mother took the skeins out.

"I wonder what Grandmother was going to knit with these?" she said.

The wool was lovely and soft, and the color glowed warmly in the firelight.

"What a pity I haven't the time to teach you how to knit," she said. "It would be nice to do something with this."

Then they put the wool back again with the tray on top, and closed the lid, and turned the key, and left the key where it was.

Not long afterwards Sally heard about a Knitting Competition that was going to be held in the village. She thought about it a lot. If only she could learn to knit she would make something out of Great-grandmother's wool and try to win a prize!

Mother knitted beautifully, and so did Cook, and so did Mrs. Misty, the woman who sometimes came to the house to give a hand with the cleaning, but Sally didn't want to ask any of them to teach her because nobody in the village must know anything about it. The whole thing must be a big surprise.

Then, one day, when Sally was racing across the fields behind the house, she saw a gipsy woman sitting on a bank in the sun with a tiny baby in her arms.

Winding the Skein

She looked a nice gipsy woman, and she smiled at Sally.

"Good morning," said Sally.

"Good morning," said the gipsy woman.

"Can you knit?" Sally asked.

The gipsy woman nodded her head.

"Could you teach me how to?" Sally asked again.

The gipsy woman laughed. "Maybe I've forgotten how it goes," she said, "but I'll try."

"Will you wait here till I come back? I won't be long," said Sally, and ran off to the house as quickly as she could.

There was no one in the hall, and no one in the drawing-room, so it was quite easy to open the work-table and take out the tray, and get the wool and the knitting needles and run off across the fields again.

"It's a grand color!" said the gipsy woman. "But you'll need to wind it first."

She lay the baby down on the grass, and opening out the first skein placed it round Sally's hands.

"There was a time I could wind a ball so's the end came out from the middle," said the gipsy woman, "but I seem to forget how it went. I'll have to wind it same as most folks do."

Her brown fingers moved swiftly, and it was fascinating to watch the wool untwisting itself from the skein.

"Now," said the gipsy woman, when the balls were made, "where's your pattern, so's we can start?"

Sally had never thought about a pattern.

"I haven't got one," she said.

"What are you going to knit, then?" said the gipsy woman.

"I don't know," said Sally.

One Plain, One Purl

The gipsy woman laughed. She had white teeth, and her black eyes were very bright.

"I could start you on a plain piece, but that's all," she said.

So they sat close together on the bank, and Sally was shown how to hold the wool and put it round the needle.

It was much harder than she thought it would be, there seemed so many things to do at the same time, and the needles kept slipping, but the gipsy woman was very hopeful.

"You'll manage soon," she said, "but you mustn't get it too tight or you won't be able to make a stitch at all."

Sally cast on a terrific number of stitches. They looked very grand on the needle.

"Now you must do a row of plain," said the gipsy woman. So, very slowly and carefully, Sally knitted a row of plain. But the gipsy woman did some of it because the row was so long.

"Now you must start and purl," said the gipsy woman.

Sally got hotter and hotter, although the day was really rather cold. Perhaps it was because she was trying so hard.

The gipsy woman laughed.

"It'll come easy to you soon," she said. "It's because you're not used to it."

Just then a gipsy man came through a gate at the end of the field, and the woman picked up her baby and said she must be going.

"Will you come again?" Sally asked.

She nodded her head. "I'll be around here this time tomorrow," she said, and then she went away.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Drawn by Emma L. Brock, for "At Midsummer Time" (Alfred A. Knopf).

The swan and the elephant rose and fell as they circled around.

Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Nine

Grandpa and Judy Jo trundled the Sea-going-hack down the side street to Great-Aunt Mehitable's little white cottage.

Great-Aunt Mehitable came hurrying from the kitchen, floury hands outspread. "Of all things!" she cried, "if it isn't Taddy! Susy and I were making Banbury tarts! I'll wash my hands!"

"Banbury tarts!" cheered Grandpa. "Good!"

"Now!" Aunt Mehitable came back. "Taddy, come see the big birdy! Say 'Hello, Tad!' Methuselah!"

Methuselah cocked his head on one side.

"Hello, Judy Jo!" he croaked, and gave a shrill laugh.

Judy Jo hopped up and down. "He remembers me!" she said.

Methuselah loved to show off. He flew to the mantel-piece, and hung by one toe. "Look!" he screamed, "look at Methuselah! Look-ee!"

Judy Jo and Tad laughed and laughed. Oh, Aunt Mehitable's was a lovely place to visit. There was a cabinet of sea-shells, and a whatnot, crowded with funny china dogs, Toby jugs, quaint little figures carved out of whalebone, and a tiny, full-rigged ship in a bottle!

"I found the tea-set, yesterday, Judy Jo," said Aunt Mehitable, "it's up in the attic, on the cedar chest."

"Oh, goody!" Judy Jo dashed upstairs, lickety-split!

"I'd promised her my old doll's tea-set," Aunt Mehitable told Grandpa, "the one with the rose-buds on it."

Judy Jo came back, carrying the tea-set carefully. "Oh, Aunt Mehitable, it's just beautiful!" she cried. "I can't take it, today, though, oh dear!" She set it out on the lowest shelf of the whatnot.

Taddy wanted it—he wanted the dogs, and the little ship, too!

"I can see," said Grandpa, "that this is no place for a baby—it's as bad as a bull in a china shop."

"We'll go out in the kitchen, and see if the tarts are done," said Aunt Mehitable.

They were—Grandpa and Judy Jo each had one, oh, how good!

Tad had a slice of bread and butter. That was good, too.

Then Grandpa shouldered Tad.

"I'm so glad you came. Goodbye, Taddy, dear," said Aunt Mehitable.

Judy Jo went to look at the tea-set once more. "Oh, I do wish I could take it home, now," she sighed, "but I can't!"

"You might come back with me, tomorrow, after church, and get it," suggested Aunt Mehitable.

"Oh, yes, Aunt Mehitable," cried Judy Jo, "I will!"

(To be continued next Monday)

A Child at the Pasture Bars

Before the lamps are lighted,
Before the west is dark,
When dusk awakest the woodthrush
And silences the lark,

When even meadow-daisies
Grow dim beside the lane,
And the small wind of evening
Moves with a sound like rain,
The horses in the pasture
Drift slowly to the bars,
Advancing toward the wondering child,
Their foreheads blazed with stars.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Good Summer Reading

Book Reviews

"At Midsummer Time," by Emma Brock, takes us right into the heart of beautiful Sweden. With Sigrid and her twin brother and sister, Nils and Kari, we enter into the joyous festival held every year at Midsummer Time, one of the most important national celebrations of the world.

Sigrid can hardly wait and as the story opens, she is thinking: "Now if tomorrow were just today, and today were yesterday, and day after tomorrow were tomorrow! Then it would be Midsummer Eve and we could start right off to the festival." Haven't you felt just that way yourself?

But there was work to do and Sigrid helped her mother prepare for the great day. She washed dishes and ironed and minded the twins. The hours flew by and at last the time came to leave. Nils was lifted into the seat fastened to the handlebar of Father's bicycle and Mother put Kari into the one in front of hers. Then Father and Mother and Sigrid climbed onto their bicycles and rolled along the road toward the Midsummer fete.

Miss Brock's pictures are just right for her story, for she has visited Sweden and knows these good friends, their customs and their country.

Camping on a Lake

"Camping Down at Highgate," by Hildreth Tyler Wriston, is a story that takes us back to the "nineties" and tells of a wonderful two weeks when Emily and Theodore and the rest of the family went on a camping trip beside Lake Champlain.

The author, when a boy, went with his family when Father had his two weeks' vacation in Vermont, and recalls for present-day boys and girls camp life of another day. The differences are many, but the spirit and enthusiasm are the same in any age. You will be amused as you read of this family's experiences when father, mother, sister, cousins, aunts, uncles, and even grandma, lived together in tents, went fishing, boating, bathing and sat about the campfire at night.

Ruth Holbrook's pictures record the doings and you will chuckle over them and find it fun to compare Emily's and Theodore's camp days with the modern boys' and girls' camps where so many children spend their summer holidays. First of all, this is a good story; but it also gives a true picture of the many changes that have taken place since 1905 in transportation, amusements, fashions, sports, and a great many other things.

A Pet Goat

"Sinfi and the Little Gypsy Goat," by Chesley Kahmann, takes us into the family scenes of a band of gypsies, for Sinfi was a gypsy girl. Her family didn't stay anywhere very long at a time. They camped in a wood or pasture and then moved to another wood or pasture when they got tired of the first one, so Sinfi had lived in just about every state in the United States and in Canada and Mexico too. They traveled from place to place in a bright green wagon that was just like a house on wheels. When they stopped, they pulled out a tent canvas and put up their tents, cooked their food outdoors over an open fire, sang songs, were gay and never worried about anything.

Now Sinfi thought this a fine way to live for she had never known any other, but she was troubled about one thing. Moving about so much, she had never been able to have a pet for more than a day. She decided she was going to have something—a dog, a cat or a pig—of her very own.

When her uncle traded a colt for a little soft white goat she quickly adopted it. Sinfi had to work to keep her pet. Her grandmother didn't approve of goats, and especially Sinfi's goat, who got into plenty of mischief.

A generous number of remarkable illustrations by F. Luis Mora, drawn with a real feeling for gypsy people, add color and distinction to this slight but appealing story for six, seven and eight-year-old girls.

Animals in Books

"The Frog, the Penny and the Big Black Tree," and "Dennis The Donkey," are two amusing books for the youngest members of the family, that have come to us from England. They are written by William McGreal and illustrated with entertaining pictures in gay colors.

The first tells of the misadventures of one Mr. Frog who went on an errand for his good wife to the neighboring town. Warned that he "must not look in shop windows," but must hurry right along with the mustard Mrs. Frog needed for lunch, he goes on his merry way. His memory was not of the best, and his mishaps were many.

The second book tells of Dennis the Donkey who wanted a good story to tell at the "Meadow Club" and his chance came when he found a red toy balloon with a card dangling below it. The balloon had been set loose as an advertising scheme by a store manager in a nearby town and the white card entitled the finder to a free choice of goods from his store. Dennis makes his selection led by the manager and followed by gaping, amused crowds of shoppers.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Mr. Toad Again

Mr. Toad is adventuring again. This time, with the aid of an old map, he is in search of a golden cheese which is said to be hidden on a secret island. Accompanied by his servant, Bertie Beetle, the two Police-Mice, Curly and Tail, and Ferdie Ferret, who, because he is never afraid of anyone or anything, is very useful in a tight corner, Mr. Toad sets sail for the island in the Good Ship "Mousetrap," and has so many remarkable experiences on the way there that it is little short of a miracle that he finally makes it. You will find the story in "Mr. Toad Goes to Sea," by Marjorie Beevers.

Good tempered Whirlpools that turn themselves into waterspouts; Rubber Beaches that bounce you up and down; Crumpet Bushes just waiting to be eaten; Yawning Mountains and Dancing Trees, all play important parts. There are Bulbos too, living in an artificial cheese made to trap the unwary voyager. With their large mouths and very sharp teeth, they nearly succeed in turning the tables on the unsuspecting Police-Mice.

Mr. Toad is a delightful character who, even in the hour of triumph, quietly knits his socks and pullovers, declaring that nothing will induce him to leave his quiet home in Yew Bush Lodge again. The excellent illustrations are by Alan Wright.

At Midsummer Time—A Story of Sweden, written and illustrated by Emma Brock. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

Camping Down at Highgate, by Hildreth Tyler Wriston. Illustrated by Ruth Holbrook. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.00.

Sinfi and the Little Gipsy Goat, by Chesley Kahmann. Illustrated by F. Luis Mora. New York: Random House. $2.00.

The Frog, the Penny and the Big Black Tree, and *Dennis the Donkey*, both by William McGreal. Illustrated by Cyrus Hall. New York and London: Frederick Warne & Co., Ltd. $1.00 each.

Mr. Toad Goes to Sea, by Marjorie Beevers. London: John Murray. 42s. 6d. net.

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The Home Forum

Lines Over a Doorway

THE DAY PARIS FELL, I had a letter from Nicholas Pumble and an early morning call from Mr. Maploony.

The letter came first.

Evergreen, N. Y.
This June.

Dear Morris:

This letter has been a long time reaching paper It would be hard to say why. Who can predict ripeness? There are two kinds of letters, as you know: those plucked green from the tree by the hand of habit or duty or the hope of gain: and those that fall ripe of their own fullness. I never tire of not writing the former, for all of Hannah's promptings. Hannah would like me to correspond on the echo principle. Enter letter, exit reply, all in one unbroken sweep. To me an echo seems nature's emptiest phenomenon. But I have written many a letter to you—on the ceiling or the sky and have posted them on the wind.

There was one soon after that first year of college, that ridiculous year of herd-life in which we were all invited to drink out of the same book, to twitter the right answers, to amend our individualities in conformity with college spirit, to play the same games and wear the same clothes, so that, as soon as possible, we might all become as alike as torpid flies. That letter would have been one of rage at your obtuseness and my shyness in that we did not see each other. How successfully we evaded any insight! College!

Then there were letters as your books appeared. In them our relationship was set down. Any two who love snow and trees as you and I do are born brothers, and how can I express my delight in the guerrilla warfare you carried on against the inanities, the pomposities? Rain merely falls on most men, but it seeps into a few and that is all the difference. Do you remember where you said: 'In cities there are only two kinds of weather, the kind that can be ignored, and the kind that spoils your clothes.'? Contentment, I am content to admit, is nine parts laziness, or I should have written you my thanks for that.

Then I might reasonably have included a letter when I sent you the notebooks. That act was the greatest compliment I ever made. And how happily you returned it! What an inspiration to give them to *The Monitor*! Can you imagine that inward tickle of pleasure when I came upon the latest instalment of *The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble* on my travels? To be lonely in Norway and find my home thoughts annotated by your sympathetic if unsparing hand! Vanity may be the quicksand of reason, as I judge it is in others. But in myself it is as congenial as a bed-warmer in a dank English inn. Oh, my dear ego, I love thee!

Probably you would not receive this communication if you had not run into Hannah. She came back from Washington practically a-quiver to mother you. Your city appalled her. The noise, the dirt, the hurry, in your sink of competitive smells, filled her with but one desire: to save you. You will gather by now that this is an invitation to come to us. We offer you an opportunity to wash in the great simplicities, and to enjoy that quiet a man needs in which to purify the dialogue within himself. We also offer you a four-poster bed and provender which, I am afraid, is an ugly sneer at your cattle-like cafeterias. City food was something that Hannah could form a just opinion on. As she remarked, when a person is angry, there is no sure guard on that subject but silence.

So come soon, immediately, thereby gratifying Hannah and indulging

your returned wanderer,
Nicholas Pumble.

* * *

I had scarcely read this letter for the third time when Mr. Maploony arrived at the unusual hour of 9 a. m. He had his dearest friend under his arm—I mean the morning paper—and was obviously much exercised. And no wonder. He *will* breakfast on the newspaper. My gibes are no more effective than raindrops on an armadillo. He cannot see that it is a ghastly affront to all that is beneficial and lovely to start his morning with massacre and egg, in that order.

However, this morning, with the Nazis in the Champs Elysées, was no time for petty recrimination. I expected him to lament for the great city on the Seine. Instead, he burst out with: "Do you realize that tomorrow is the Anandales' first anniversary? Have you thought of anything to give them? It has to be wooden, doesn't it? Ought we to call on them, or should we allow them one day to themselves?"

"The Germans are in Paris," I thought, "and this is why." But I said: "You will have to take that up with your own conscience, Maploony. I'm leaving for Evergreen tonight."

"Evergreen!" he exclaimed, as if I had said Saturn.

"Yes, it is on this same planet, you know."

"But what of me? What will Jeff and Kitty say?"

"Good-by, probably. They are noted for their courtesy."

"Now you're acting. You don't mean a word you look," Mr. Maploony said. "And you know you can't act."

* * *

This was true. The pang at the thought of leaving Jeff and Kitty was almost intolerable. I had practically packed my trunk when reading Nicholas's letter. Now I was about to put the things back in their drawers again. I needed Evergreen, but how could I give up the joy of Jeff and Kitty? It was sensible to leave the crushing city. Yet to forego youth and laughter and the almost daily exchange of things spoken or unspoken which build a relationship into rock! Was that sensible?

Friendship is not caused, it is. In a time when great and ancient nations might vanish before sundown, one's true friends were sanctuary and solace. "Let us draw closer now!" I felt like crying out to my like each time a new blow fell. Nothing but love was left; yet, having that, one had everything, if only those in that fortress were awake to man it. Neglect, selfishness, the apathy of habit, unawareness, these were the traitors within.

* * *

A bachelor, I regret to confide, is a person who has engaged in a life-long romance with himself. If he is middle-aged, the young manage to make him feel like an orphan abandoned on the world's doorstep. That is where Jeff and Kitty differed from the other young. My home was in my poems, Mr. Maploony's in that farm lying just beyond the real estate catalogues, and so they took us in. They made us feel as if we were essential to their happiness. They had a genius for home-making. It looked so easy that one wondered why every other home in the land wasn't full of thoughtfulness and kindness and gaiety. If half a dozen such homes could have saved Sodom and Gomorrah, I hoped the Lord would make the same bargain in behalf of the United States. And I tried to analyze the essentials.

I could not analyze, but only observe and feel. The joy of these two welled over into everybody. It was founded on an unassailable faith in each other's goodness. Everything flowed from that. The tragedy of modern times was that Hitler had never known such a home. By now Europe would have been a paradise of hope and understanding. This, I saw, was what we must protect. I wished that every young couple in America could visit the Anandales with me and hear the banter. King Jeff always kept his jester handy. His favorite pretense was that his life was one long servitude to Kitty. After she had persuaded him to something which he had already set his heart upon doing, he would say to me: "You see, you can't win." I wished that every young couple in America could leave the Anandales with me, filled with the same glow of unnamable satisfaction and peace. Caused by? I can only repeat that friendship is not caused, it is.

* * *

And this was what Nicholas Pumble had suggested I give up! I probably did not look happy: As Mr. Maploony had just said, I was no actor. He was feeling in his pocket for something, and now said: "I wrote a poem for their anniversary. It's about their home."

"Let's hear it. If it's like some of your recent ones, it may be just the present you were looking for."

That stopped him for a puzzled moment, and then he said: "Oh, I see. Wooden. Is that what you mean?"

"Go ahead. Don't mind me," I consoled him and he read:

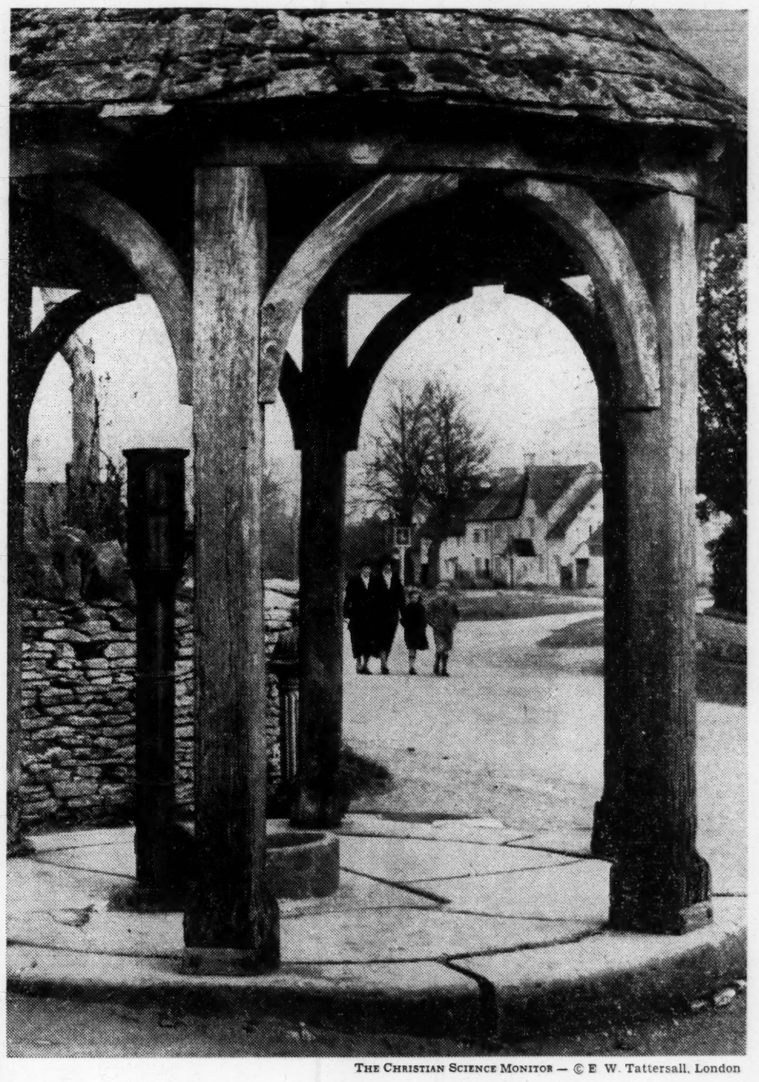
LINES OVER A DOORWAY

This is one place of perfect peace.
Only the friendly enter here.
Within are mirth and the heart's release
And free minds meeting without fear.

The shadowy world is full of sound.
Tomorrow holds no surety.
But past this door is solace found.
Home is the place where hearts agree.
All love, or nothing, thresholds say.
Honor their word, or turn away.

I said nothing for a moment.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E W. Tattersall, London

THE VILLAGE OF BIDDLESTONE, AS SEEN FROM THE WELL

AMONG THE FOOTHILLS of the Cotswolds and above a stream picturesquely named Wavering Brook is Biddlestone. Without claim to distinction, beyond the charm of its old houses round the green and an ancient stone church and tithe barn by the manor house, it is just one of those characteristically English villages dotted about in the agricultural setting of Wilts—heart of the south, the shire that contains Salisbury Plain, Stonehenge, and Old Sarum.

Features of these villages, in a neighborhood where stone abounds, are the slab tiles of the roofs and the dry-stone walls that fence the gardens and fields, providing a home for ferns and wildflowers. A nearer view of the slabs is seen on the roof of the well in this Biddlestone scene. Their silvery gray color is enriched by dark green moss and vivid yellow lichen. Beneath them, the stalwart oak supports have weathered for centuries.

There is something gracious about this circular well-shelter, so simple in structure, but wholly satisfying to the eye. Gracious, too, is this little village among its orchards and cornfields, fruitful and serene, with pasturelands beyond, where the sunlight comes and goes as the shadows of fleeting clouds chase each other across the panorama of downs.

A Letter From Kenilworth

I WALKED ON AT noon to Kenilworth, reaching there after dark, and having come another thirty-two miles from Lichfield. Next morning I went straight to the castle, and what a wonderful morning I had! Misty rain kept all other visitors away so I had the guide all to myself—a marvelous guide! He had pictures and charts in stacks which we studied carefully before we began the rounds, that I might get a good picture in my mind of what the castle was in all its glory. . . . As we went slowly along, the guide gushed torrents of description and history, and whenever he slowed up I had a leading question ready which would crank him up again.

He gave me the history of England—the details of the history of the castle—the pageant Leicester gave to Elizabeth. The man was an encyclopedia of Kenilworth knowledge and a student of it. He stood where Robsart stood and quoted Scott—and then Elizabeth with all the gestures—and then we moved down the marble steps and saw before us the lake and its boat pageant. There was the garden where Robsart and Elizabeth had their first meeting: here was described a wonderful tapestry that hung where only the sky hangs now; here was the room that Leicester ransacked all Europe to furnish; here were the kitchens where the common soldiers were fed, and there were the beautiful carved stone apartments of Elizabeth and of Leicester; the moats and drawbridges; there was the spot where Shakespeare stood as a boy of eleven to watch the entertainment, and here it was that Tennyson's son told my guide that Tennyson stood when he composed the lines, "The splendour falls on castle walls"—and on and on, incident after incident, history, customs, quotations. The man was a genius in his line and I have never been so highly entertained. I went at ten, I left at three. We had both forgotten all about lunch. I lived in 1560 during those hours, not 1919.—From "RICHARD HALLIBURTON," As Told in Letters to His Mother and Father. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill).

Gaining Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE OLD TESTAMENT contains the story of Samson, whose physical strength has become proverbial. Self-will betrayed Samson into a succession of difficulties, until he found himself in bondage to his enemies, shorn of the strength which had been his boast. The narrative is a reminder that all the supposed achievements of human will are fleeting and illusory. The only true source of strength is God, Spirit, and Godlikeness is the only accurate measure of man's strength.

Samson failed because he relied on the capricious promptings of human will. Not so Christ Jesus, the Messiah, who understood that God is the source of spiritual strength, and that His divine power can be used only to bless mankind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has pointed out a very important fact in terse words in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 514): "Tenderness accompanies all the might imparted by Spirit." That Jesus possessed this understanding is proved by his ability to restore physical soundness to the afflicted who sought his aid.

St. Luke in his Gospel tells us of one occasion when the Master healed "a man whose right hand was withered" (Luke 6:6). In spite of the skepticism and hostility of the bystanders, steeped in the traditions of ecclesiastical dogma, the Master performed the healing instantly. "Looking round about upon them all, he said unto the man, Stretch forth thy hand. And he did so: and his hand was restored whole as the other" (Luke 6:10). What a challenge to fear and doubt rang out in that loving demand, "Stretch forth thy hand"! It melted away all the arguments of the physical senses. Jesus was asking no impossibility, and his demand met with unquestioning obedience from the patient's yearning faith. At once the afflicted man regained the use of his arm. There was no manipulation or physical treatment of the deficient member, proving that strength and suppleness are not in matter. There was no prolonged convalescence, and no postponement of recovery because of the incredulity of those who stood by. This proved that strength is not dependent on the consent of the physical senses, for it is a spontaneous attribute of man, made in God's own image.

Mrs. Eddy sets forth a great truth when she says in Science and Health (p. 417): "Never tell the sick that they have more courage than strength. Tell them rather, that their strength is in proportion to their courage." And she concludes the passage with these words: "The evidence before the corporeal senses is not the Science of immortal man." The timid heart may well feel reassured as these inspired words are pondered. Fear melts away as the understanding that God is infinite Love takes possession of human consciousness. And in the place of fear's despotic rule, courage wells up, and with it needed strength. Neither diet nor a medical regime has any part in this spiritual unfolding. It begins with a meek and childlike faith in God's power, and becomes established through healing as the realization is gained that man, being spiritual, can never be separated from God.

Strength is not a personal possession to be sought in matter, only to be lost later on. On the contrary, it is God's answer to prayer, conferring the capacity to perform all that is needful, without suffering or harm. Even if the need seems to be extreme, the infinite resources of divine power are more than adequate to meet it. If the occasion is one which calls for unusual endurance, strength from on high is available in unstinted measure to prevent and overcome fatigue. The only requirement is that we shall be willing to "stretch forth" our hand to God, Spirit, and not become cowards before the discouraging head-shaking of the physical senses. The aged and the young have equal recourse to spiritual reality, which constitutes the only unfailing source of strength.

Christian Scientists all over the world are united in gratitude for the strength which they derive from the study of Mrs. Eddy's teachings. Through daily contemplation and practice of the spiritual truths set forth in Science and Health, they find daily strength according to their needs. Strength to overcome sinful temptation, strength to solve financial difficulties, strength to love when hate seems rampant, as well as strength to replace a false sense of physical weakness is the natural response to earnest prayer. Everyone who is willing to turn humbly to God for the fulfillment of earnest and right desires will receive God's answer. Children brought up in obedience to the teachings of Christian Science learn spiritual lessons without difficulty, and are enabled to grow in wisdom as well as in stature and strength. The moral strength which should underlie all human activity can be cultivated with assurance and used fearlessly when we seek it through the spiritual understanding which Christian Science so richly unfolds.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Delphinium

The sky being too long overcast and gray,
The blue of heaven shut out and lost to men,
Now this uprisen spear
Of blue attends us here
And gives us back the word we like to say:
"How tall and blue," we say—"and blue," again,—
Half-wondering that a flower
Should have this heavenly power
Of being blue as heaven, and as grave,
And twice as near—and just as quick to save!

DAVID MORTON

Tilegnelse av styrke

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET GAMLE TESTAMENTE inneholder beretningen om Samson, hvis legemlige styrke er blitt til et ordsprog. Egenvilje førte Samson ut i en rekke av vanskeligheter, inntil han befant sig i trældom under sine fiender, berøvet den styrke som han hadde vært så stolt av. Fortellingen tjener til å minne oss om at alle den menneskelige viljes formentlige opnåelser er flyktige og bedragerske. Den eneste sanne kilde til styrke er Gud, And, og det eneste nøiaktige mål for menneskets styrke er dets likhet med Gud.

Det gikk ille med Samson fordi han stolte på den menneskelige viljes lunefulle tilskyndelser. Dette gjorde ikke Kristus Jesus, Messias, som forstod at Gud er kilden til åndelig styrke, og at Hans guddommelige makt bare kan brukes til å velsigne og gagne menneskeheten. Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, har fremholdt en meget viktig kjensgjerning i enkle og klare ord i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 514): "Ømhet ledsager all makt som Ånden skjenker." At Jesus forstod dette, beviste hans evne til å gjengi legemlig sundhet til de lidende som søkte hans hjelp.

Lukas forteller oss i sitt evangelium om et tilfelle hvor Mesteren helbredet "en mann hvis høire hånd var vissen" (Lukas 6:6). Til tross for den skeptisisme og fiendtlighet som strømmet Mesteren imøte fra de omkringstående, som var gjennemsyret av de nedarvede kirkelige dogmers forskrifter, utførte han helbredelsen øieblikkelig. "Han så omkring på dem alle og sa til ham: Rekk din hånd ut! Og han gjorde så, og hans hånd blev frisk igjen" (Lukas 6:10). Hvilken utfordring til frykten og tvilen lå det ikke i den kjærlige befaling: "Rekk din hånd ut!" Den oppløste alle argumenter de fysiske sanser fremførte. Jesus forlangte ikke noget som var umulig, og patientens higende tro efterkom hans befaling med ubetinget lydighet. Med ett gjenvant mannen bruken av sin arm. Der var ingen håndspåleggelse eller fysisk behandling av den ufullkomne legemsdel, og det blev således bevist at styrke og bøielighet ikke er å finne i materien. Der var ingen langtrukken rekonvalesens og ingen utsettelse av helbredelsen på grunn av de omkringståendes vantro. Dette beviste at styrke ikke er avhengig av de fysiske sansers samtykke, for den er en umiddelbar egenskap hos mennesket, som er skapt i Guds eget billede.

Mrs. Eddy fremsetter en stor sannhet når hun sier i *Science and Health* (s. 417): "Si aldri til de syke at de har mere mot enn styrke. Si heller til dem at de har styrke i forhold til sitt mot." Og hun slutter avsnittet med disse ord: "Det vidnesbyrd de materielle sanser avgir, er ikke Videnskapen om det udødelige menneske." Den fryktsomme føler sig med rette beroliget efter som han tenker over disse inspirerte ord. Frykt forsvinner når forståelsen av at Gud er uendelig Kjærlighet, fyller et menneskes bevissthet. Og istedenfor fryktens despotiske styre melder motet sig og med det den nødvendige styrke. Hverken diét eller andre medisinske forholdsregler har nogen som helst del i denne åndelige utviklingsprosess. Den begynner med en saktmodig og barnlig tro på Guds makt, og grunnfestes ved helbredelse efter som vi når frem til erkjennelsen av at mennesket, fordi det er åndelig, aldri kan bli skilt fra Gud.

Styrke er ikke en personlig eiendom som vi kan søke efter i materien og så miste igjen senere. Den er tvertimot Guds svar på bønn, som skjenker evnen til å utføre alt som er nødvendig, uten nogen lidelse eller annen skade. Selv om behovet synes å være umåtelig stort, er den guddommelige makts uendelige kilder mere enn tilstrekkelige til å tilfredsstille det. Om det er et tilfelle som krever usedvanlig utholdenhet, er styrke fra det høie tilgjengelig i rikelig mål og kan forebygge og overvinne tretthet. Det eneste krav som stilles til oss, er at vi skal være villige til å "rekke [vår] hånd ut" mot Gud, And, og ikke bli feige om vi ser de fysiske sansers nedslående hoderysten. De gamle og de unge har samme anledning til å søke tilflukt i den åndelige virkelighet, som utgjør den eneste uuttømmelige kilde til styrke.

Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] over den hele verden er forenet i takknemlighet for den styrke som studiet av Mrs. Eddys lære skjenker dem. Ved daglig å tenke over og gjøre bruk av de åndelige sannheter som er fremsatt i *Science and Health*, finner de daglig styrke alt efter som de trenger den. Styrke til å overvinne syndige fristelser, styrke til å løse finansielle vanskeligheter, styrke til å elske når hat synes å gripe om sig, så vel som styrke til å fordrive og tre istedenfor en falsk følelse av tretthet, er det naturlige svar på opriktig bønn. Enhver som er villig til å vende sig ydmykt til Gud og overlate til Ham opfyllelsen av opriktige og rette ønsker, vil få svar fra Gud. Barn som er opdradd i lydighet mot Kristen Videnskaps lære, tilegner sig uten vanskelighet åndelige lærdommer, og settes i stand til å vokse i visdom så vel som i modenhet og styrke. Den moralske styrke som skulde ligge til grunn for all menneskelig virksomhet, kan erhverves med tillitsfullhet og brukes fryktløst når vi søker den gjennem den åndelige forståelse som Kristen Videnskap bringer til utfoldelse i så rikt mål.

Opiysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Fairy Tales Full of Character

THE NORWEGIAN FAIRY tales have in the course of time been recognized as among the finest in the world. Their importance to the literary development of the country has been immeasurably great. . . . Not only were the fairy tales thoroughly Norwegian in content; they had also been cast in a literary form immediately recognized as a revolutionary departure from the standard ornateness of late romanticism. Without going the whole distance in the direction of the country dialects, these story tellers were able to preserve the essential qualities of the oral narrative, and thus to initiate a manner of writing very close to the style of the sagas.

The Norwegian fairy tales are exceptionally vivid in their portrayal of character, deeply artistic in their intensity of mood, fresh and crisp, delightfully imaginative and free from prudery and direct moralizing. Their splendor of color is a reflection of the country itself. . . . The social struggle of the eighteenth century is especially evident. The fairy-tale hero Askeladden is none else than the idealized Norwegian farmer boy who is able to make his case good in the conflict with the petite aristocracy of the land, and the king of the fairy tale has very properly been portrayed by Werenskiold as a rugged farmer chieftain from ages of old. To the country folk of Norway these stories were of an effect similar to that of seeing themselves in a movie. They recognized every detail and lost themselves in paroxysms of laughter. Young and old read them, but the children were perhaps the recipients of greatest benefits. To them a new world of marvels and delights, a world of unbridled imagination, of the coziest intimacy, and of a spontaneous abandon which made them chuckle in the recognition of their own selves. The stories went into the schoolbooks and into the homes; they became the common property of an entire people. From 1850 on, no author ignored them in the cultivation of his style and in the portrayal of Norwegian character. In fact no person can understand the literature of Norway from the middle of the nineteenth century until the present day without making a thorough study of the fairy tales collected by Asbjörnsen and Moe.— From "History of Norwegian Literature," by THEODORE JORGENSON, (New York: Macmillan).

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The
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Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science
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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of
Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science
Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1940

Fish Tag Records Smashed

Scup tagged eight years ago in Massachusetts recovered June 6 off the New Jersey coast.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

A record for the length of time a tagged fish was out, according to Federal records, has been established by a scup. This individual fish was tagged in Massachusetts on June 6, 1932, and was recovered eight years later off the coast of New Jersey. Fish are tagged continually by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to learn their habits and migrations.

* * *

New Englanders may soon be playing a variation of the old button game only this time it will be "Penny, penny, who's got the penny?" According to S. P. Wyatt, Cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, there is a penny shortage which has resulted in unheard of demand for the copper pieces, not only from customers but from correspondent banks throughout New England. The bank's usual supply has been cut 60 per cent, according to Mr. Wyatt, and on some days it is impossible to obtain any. This unusual circumstance, which has forced the Government mints to adjust their equipment to increase the supply, is attributed to the new tax law that went into effect July 1.

* * *

Employees sharing in the profits of General Electric Company for the first six months of 1940 are to receive $2,230,000 early in August. Some 60,000 employees in Lynn and Pittsfield, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., and Schenectady, N. Y., will benefit. Employees with five years' service or more will receive an additional 4.2 per cent of earnings for the first half of the year, 2.8 per cent more for employees with three to five years' service; 1.4 per cent more for employees with more than one but less than three years' service.

This sizeable amount compares with $638,000 available for employees profit-sharing a year ago at this time.

* * *

Two hours of fun each morning as preparation for two hours of study in the afternoon is the schedule laid down for the hundreds of 4-H Club boys and girls who will attend the twentieth annual Camp Carlisle on the campus of the University of New Hampshire, Aug. 12-15. Vesper services will close each day. The first day is expected to see the finish of the State junior judging contests in eight projects.

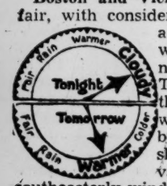
* * *

Were the Mayan Indians of Central America influenced by Oriental culture? One of the arguments frequently given to prove that they were, was their use of Jade, supposedly a semi-precious gem found in quantity only in the Far East. But at the conference of Spectroscopists at Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently, Dr. Daniel Norman and Dr. W. W. A. Johnson of New England Spectrochemical Laboratories told of mineralogical differences in the Jade of the Far East and the Jade used by the Mayans. "There are no chemical differences," they said, "but mineralogically the two types are distinct."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with considerable cloudiness and continued warm this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday cloudy, threatening and warmer, followed by local thundershowers; gentle variable, east and southeasterly winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with local thundershowers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight followed by local thundershowers Tuesday; slightly warmer on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle east and southeast winds becoming moderate south and southwest and broken clouds tonight and Tuesday; Scattered showers Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period July 29, to August 3, 1940 inclusive:

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional showers first half of the week, generally fair latter half. Temperature will be lower at beginning of the week, warmer middle and cooler about Thursday. Average temperature for the week will likely be normal or slightly above.

Official Temperatures

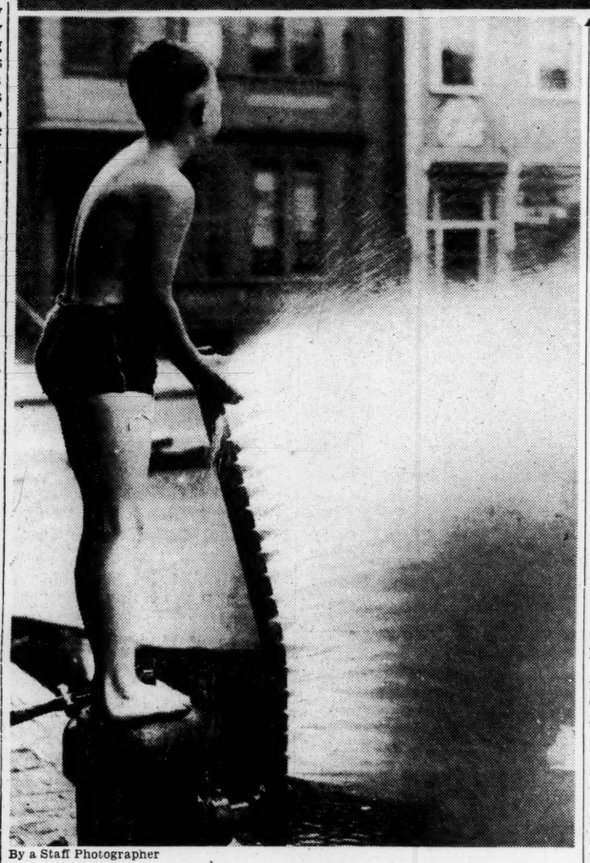
	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	80	New York	75	94
Chicago	81	99	Norfolk	77	97
Denver	58	84	Philadelphia	79	99
Kansas City	80	..	St. Louis	79	101
Los Angeles	55	78	San Francisco	60	73
Miami	76	90	Washington	78	101
New Orleans	78	94			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 29.
B—Maximum, July 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:34 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 8.06 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:38 p. m., E. D. S. T.

A Shower of Cool Wetness Over All



By a Staff Photographer

Seashore Brought Closer to Boston

Above: Enjoying a hydrant shower by courtesy of the Boston Fire Department this morning at Ninth and D Streets, South Boston, these youngsters find relief from hot pavement homes.

Below: Billy Hamilton signifies his delight by perching on top of the hydrant.

Kelly Offers Reform Planks

The question of repeal of horse and dog racing would be submitted to the people frequently by referendum, Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, promised today in announcing officially the platform on which he is seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor at the Sept. 17 primaries.

Mr. Kelly today filed nomination papers signed by 15,000 voters at the office of the Secretary of State. He said that actually he had obtained more than 180,000 legitimate signatures, which, he said "proves that I shall receive at least 250,000 Democratic votes on Sept. 17, the maximum required to win this year's Democratic nomination in a two-man contest."

Mr. Kelly's opponent will be Paul A. Dever, Attorney General of Massachusetts, who will file his papers tomorrow.

"El" in for Attention

Mr. Kelly's platform contains numerous planks. Among them are a five-day work week, definite action on the serious problem of unemployment, reduction of eligibility age for old-age assistance from 65 to 60 years, public auditing of the books of the Boston Elevated Railway, and election, rather than appointment, of members of the Public Utilities Commission, the State Racing Commission, and the Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Regarding horse and dog racing, Mr. Kelly also promised to submit to the people by referendum the question of obtaining increased revenues through pari-mutuel betting.

Nomination papers for Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, seeking renomination, were filed today in the office of the Secretary of State by Arthur D. Hill, the Lieutenant Governor's Secretary. Mr. Cahill is now at Massachusetts Military Reservation at Bourne taking the "refresher course" for prospective officers in the home guard.

Files for Attorney General

State Representative George Whiting Roberts of Commonwealth Avenue, representing the Fourth Suffolk District, also filed nomination papers today, with 28,000 signatures, for the office of Attorney General on the Republican ticket.

Representative Roberts is ranking member of the Committee on Legal Affairs, Chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, former City Councilor of Boston for six years, and at present serving his second term in the House.

William McAuliffe of New Bedford announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to Congress from the fifteenth Massachusetts District, adding that if the incumbent, Representative Charles H. Gifford, would "come out openly for old-age and war-veteran pensions" he would withdraw from the contest.

'Old Sol' Puts Softer Gleam Upon Boston

The weather man held a finger up in the air this morning and said that it was hot in Boston but not too hot. The little red line read 78 at 2:30 and the humidity was 73 per cent, which is not excessive, according to G. H. Noyes, the Senior Meteorologist at Boston.

Similar conditions would continue today, said Mr. Noyes, and probably through tomorrow, which may be a bit warmer, with the promise of showers for Wednesday.

Partial relief came to several midwest Plains States today but other parts of the United States still smoked under the unusual onslaught of "Old Sol." From the Atlantic Seaboard to the Great Plains thermometers hit high marks over the week end. The Washington Weather Bureau said that the warm wave would continue, and promised immediate relief only for a few northwest points.

In Boston many children could not get to the shore and the plash of waves did some very fine plashing under city hydrants.

The plashing was under the supervision of the Boston Fire Department, which announced special shower stations at such points in the community as Charlestown, South Boston, East Boston, Brighton, and Roxbury. At such points a horde of jumping, shouting children of all ages and races danced about under the play of hose and hydrant fountains.

Other agencies supplying impromptu showers include the Boston School Department who have several playgrounds equipped with showers, and various settlement houses, similarly equipped.

Maine Officer To Have Hearing

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 29 (AP)—Decision was expected to be made late today on the date of a hearing on court martial charges preferred against Maine's veteran State police officer, Burtis F. Fowler, Chief Motor Vehicle Inspector, who was suspended last week after Legislators requested an investigation into some of his activities.

Capt. Joseph F. Young, Jr., President of the Police Board, and Mr. Fowler and counsel were scheduled to have a conference.

The solons also moved to have Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the Executive Council grant a hearing for State Police Chief John W. Healy to determine whether he should be removed. No executive action has been taken.

A legislative committee investigating functions of State Departments recently charged that Mr. Fowler accepted $50 from a private detective agency for work in connection with the still unsolved $34,000 theft from the Auburn Motor Vehicle Registry in February, 1938.

Mr. Fowler, the committee charged, turned over the $50 Chief Healy for safekeeping but later took it back from the chief. Mr. Fowler told the committee he had returned the money.

Nantucket Line Names Pearson As Arbitrator

General manager of New Haven Railroad is given full strike authority; Governor hopeful.

Robert L. Pearson, general manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was this noon granted full authority to negotiate a settlement with the striking employees of the steamship line owned by the railroad and connecting Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard with the mainland.

This action was taken by the trustees of the railroad shortly before the afternoon session of the meeting of the two groups at the State House in Boston.

Informed of the action, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said: "Mr. Moriarty (James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry) and I am hopeful of an early settlement of the differences." Discussions were scheduled to be resumed after lunch. Scant hope for an early settlement of the three-day steamboat strike had been seen previous to this morning's conference of rail, union and State officials.

"I told them," said the Governor, following the conference, "that the people of Massachusetts are interrupted in resumption of steamship service to the island. We want to be fair to both sides but that service must be resumed."

Trustees of the New Haven Railroad, owners of the Steamship line, who attended the meeting, Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis, and Henry B. Sawyer, immediately went into a conference with other officials of the line. They will meet again later in the day with union officials who are conferring with Mr. Moriarty.

At the conference this morning the Seafarers International Union of North America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate who called the strike, was represented by John Hawk, Secretary-Treasurer of the union, Frank Berry, organizer, and John Mogan, the union's business agent.

The meeting was also attended by Aaron Horvitz, United States Commissioner of Conciliation, at the request of John R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation of the Department of Labor.

Governor Saltonstall said he had been informed by the New Haven officials that the steamship line was not showing a profit and that therefore any wage increase was impossible at this time. The union is asking for a 17 per cent wage increase in addition to overtime adjustment.

Meanwhile, at Nantucket, the Board of Selectmen appointed a committee to co-ordinate such service as could be furnished with fishing vessels, cabin cruisers, and airplanes. The Selectmen also said they had received applications from five steamship companies for permission to replace the service interrupted by the strike.

Because of the strike, the line today dismissed all but two of its local employees.

No food shortage has resulted or is anticipated, Nantucket Selectmen said, adding they believed satisfactory service to the mainland would be restored within 24 hours.

Fitchburg Plans Training Courses

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 29 (AP)—George Francis, Superintendent of Schools, announced today a second project would be opened here to train WPA workers as machine operators under the national defense act.

He said Charles M. Herlihy, President of of the Fitchburg Teachers College, had thrown open one department of his school for this work, supplementing a similar six-weeks course started by the city vocational school.

$1,750,000 New Bedford Utility Loan Is Approved

Insurance of $1,750,000 in notes by the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company to finance plant expansion and extension of facilities in New Bedford was approved today by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. The notes will mature June 30, 1943, and will bear interest limited to not more than 2¾ per cent.

New Scraps Rule In Effect Aug. 1

All scrap iron which is loaded by midnight July 31 will not require a license, it was disclosed today by Boston Customs Authorities under a ruling just released from Washington. Such cargoes will be permitted to sail at once.

However, any ships which are only partly loaded by Wednesday midnight will require the new license which applies to the shipping of all scrap metal.

Marital Rush Rivals Drive For New Army

Which army do you prefer—federal or martial? Up until 1:30 today 77 intentions to wed had been filed at the Boston City Hall and officials laid the unseasonable rush in the main to the threat of conscription. That and a rumor that a deadline was going to be set after which it would be too late to do anything about getting credit for no longer being among the unwedded.

It was expected that the all-time high, set in World War times—of 102 licenses—would be topped before the day was out. The 77 until 1:30 contrasted with 46 for the entire day a year ago.

About the rumor of the deadline, City Registrar James A. Burke said that so far as he knew it was just a rumor, but a pretty persistent one, judging by the amount of phone calls he is receiving.

Ships at New York Bring Nine Persons On Way to Boston

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Among the passengers aboard two British liners arriving here today were nine persons who will make their temporary homes in Boston.

They were reticent about the effects of the war on England. In reply to questions, Mrs. Ida D. Wilkie of Edinburgh, Scotland, who arrived in the Britannic, said, "One gets accustomed to air raids."

With her two children, Angela and Alexander and their nurse, Mrs. Wilkie will visit friends in Boston before continuing to Australia. Her husband, not yet in active duty, was registered in the last class called before she left England.

One of the 272 children aboard the Britannic was Stephen Brown, infant son of Mrs. J. S. Brown. He is with his mother and brother Andrew. They will visit friends in Boston.

Also aboard the Britannic was Mrs. Mary Quinn whose new home will be, Cambridge, Mass.

Among passengers on the Cameronia was Katha Montagu, a cousin of the Duke of Manchester. She plans to visit her uncle, Arthur D. Fay, in Boston.

R. I. History Nearly Ready For Printers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The WPA Writers' Project is now putting the finishing tuoches on a history of Rhode Island and expects to have it published soon.

The book will fill a long-felt need for a concise, one-volume history of Rhode Island, in the opinion of Victor Hill, director of the Writers' project. It is expected to run to between 75,000 and 80,000 words and is now in the final stage of editing.

In addition to the history, the Writers' Project is at present working on two publications commissioned by State departments.

Lexington Voters at Polls To Decide Zoning Contest

Lexington's electorate went to the polls today to vote on the first referendum held in the Town since it adopted the representative form of town government in 1929.

Under the Legislative act which sets up representative government in Lexington is a section which provides for a referendum on appeals from decisions of the elected town meeting representatives.

Today's referendum is on the question of changing the local zoning law so as to permit the erection of an apartment building in an area now zoned for residential purposes. The Town Meeting members voted 81 to 66 against the change at a special Town Meeting held on July 1.

Opponents of the zoning change declared in a letter sent to all voters that:

"1. Zoning laws are the only means of protecting our residential areas. Should this referendum succeed, apartments may be erected in any residential section in the town by the same procedure.

"2. The present zoning laws permit the erection of an apartment house on the Massachusetts Avenue end of the property. There is no need to face this apartment on Vine Brook Road.

"3. The construction of this apartment will lower the values of adjoining properties, create a fire and safety hazard on Vine Brook Road which is a very narrow street, and change the character of the entire neighborhood.

"4. At the Public Hearing of the Planning Board 32 residents appeared against the proposal and only two in favor."

The application for the change has been approved by the Board of Selectmen, the Town Planning Board and the Appropriations Committee. Those in favor of the apartment building claim it will increase the Town's tax revenue $6,000 annually, and will bring additional business to local merchants.

While Lexington is starting its referendum on a zoning question, the town of Wellesley is just carrying out the final detail of its first referendum on a similar question. The Wellesley referendum was held May 28.

Unlike the Lexington Town Meeting, the Wellesley Meeting members voted for the zoning change and the voters upheld them on the referendum. Today the final detail is being carried out—posting notice of the Attorney General's approval of the change.

Just recently, the citizens of Reading, at their first referendum, voted against their town meeting representatives on the question of purchasing a fire truck. Economy advocates opposed the purchase and appealed for the referendum.

Drive on Dance Places Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 29—Opening a drive against "dine and dance" establishments throughout Rhode Island where serious violations of the State liquor laws have been found by investigators, State Liquor Control Administrator, Frederick J. Motte, has penalized five Class B license holders in this city, Central Falls, and West Warwick, and is preparing action against a score of others.

This year, aided by amendments to the liquor law, the administrator, who recently passed his civil service tests, has begun the enforcement of the law which required that the sale of food constitute at least 30 per cent of the business, and that a working force be in proportion to the size of the establishment. Also it is required by the State that a certain amount of equipment be on hand at all times for food service.

Violation of these conditions, combined with the failure of many places outside of Providence to abide by the opening and closing hours, has given the State authority to act. For the first time this year, the proprietors have been forced to file with the Department of Business Regulations, reports of their liquor and food sales. Checking of these has brought about the suspensions of licenses.

Since the repeal of prohibition "dine and dance" places have been criticized by civic and religious organizations for the laxity with which they conducted the business especially that they catered to minors in violation of law.

Because the license fees were substantial many of the local licensing boards failed to act against them. Until the last session of the General Assembly which gave the State the power to regulate business, with strict penalties for violations, the Administrator could only make recommendations to the local authority.

Clothing Rushed for Britain

British soldiers are marching in socks knit by Boston women. Local-made sweaters offer a wooly defense for the English seamen from chilly Channel winds.

In a one-time Commonwealth Avenue mansion the growing "home defense" force of the Relief Work Committee of the English Speaking Union is turning willing hands not only to clothing for the refugees, but for the service men as well.

Volunteer workers numbering over 300 include the services of many women whose homeland is under German occupation. "In fact, we even have one German woman working for us," reported Mrs. Franklyn B. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, in relating the phenomenal growth of this committee which was formed only a little over six months ago.

Already 25 packing cases containing over 5,000 articles have been shipped to England. Each of these, Mrs. Davis pointed out, holds approximately 250 garments, including scarfs, helmets, sweaters, socks, wristers and mittens.

This mass production hand-work is possible, she explained, because of the remarkable enthusiasm and industry of these women. A sweater a week is the average output of a knitter, but some turn them out even faster than that, she added.

While most of the workers pay for the yarn which they use, it is provided free when necessary. The original nest egg was $100 contributed to the English Speaking Union to start the Committee on its way. "Sometimes the treasury has been down as low as $3, but so much wool and other material has been given to us," Mrs. Davis stated, "that our work has not suffered as yet from lack of funds."

The great need now, according to word from England, is for scarfs, sweaters and socks for the service men. Not forgotten, however, are the refugees for whom many garments are being cut and sewed. "We are fortunate," Mrs. Davis went on, "in having the services of a woman who comes in every day to do our cutting. She is Scottish and was a mantle maker in Britain, so she is an expert and not a square inch of cloth is wasted."

Mr. I. Tucker Burr of Back Bay is Chairman of the Committee.

Appeal has just gone out from the English Speaking Union headquarters for funds to meet Britain's desperate need for ambulances. Checks for this purpose should be made payable to Allan Forbes, Treasurer Ambulance Fund, care of the Union at 33 Commonwealth Avenue.

Socks in the Bud for British Soldiers

By a Staff Photographer

English Speaking Union Knitters at Work

They are, left to right, Mrs. Franklyn B. Davis of Scotland, Miss Alice Edgar of Canada, Miss Flora Gillan of Scotland, and Miss Judy Peacock of Kenya, East Africa, who are going to see to it that all the buds blossom.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor in "Waterloo Bridge." 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Alan Curtis, George Ernst and Mary Beth Hughes. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "La Conga Nights." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 1:10, 5:05, 9. Also "Pop Always Pays." 3:40, 7:35.

Keith Memorial—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Anne of Windy Poplars," with Anne Shirley. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," with Jean Cagney and Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Paramount—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Black Diamonds." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:35, 6:55, 9:15. Also "Millionaire in Prison." 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Travels: Sydney, Australia, and Dude Ranch Resort. "A Door Will Open." "White Magic." "Unusual Occupations." "Life Saving Technique," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Ski Patrol," with Luli Desti. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Boys of the City." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:15, 8:50.

Uptown—
"I Was an Adventuress," with Vera Zorina and Peter Lorre. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Four Sons," featuring Don Ameche. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

University—
Anna Neagle in "Irene." 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also Florence Rice in "The Girl in 313." 3:35, 6:50, 10.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Tree in Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Chinese Girls in Business Find Place in Boston's Life

Chinese girls in business in Boston mix in the American fashion. Many, well educated, bright, likeable, are either holding jobs, or are owners of businesses.

Take Miss Minnie Wong, Denison House's Assistant Secretary, who took a commercial course in high school. Her career plans "just happened," she says. "I'm glad to be in work that involves social service."

Mrs. Leong Yee, owner of the Wong Soon Noodle Company at 15-A Hudson Street, took over her late husband's business six or seven years ago, with four children to support. She has made a go of it and the oldest child is learning the business now.

About 300 pounds of noodles a day are produced for the Boston and New England trade by Mrs. Yee and her three assistants. Mrs. Yee uses flour, water, eggs, and salt to make her noodles. It takes, she will tell you, about two eggs to one pound of noodles. Three 98-pound bags of flour are consumed a day. A Cantonese, Mrs. Yee came to America about 18 years ago.

Miss Emma Chin got her job as store shopper with R. H. Stearns through having done conscientious work as a stock girl in the shoe department.

Miss Marjorie J. Wong is now on Miss Chin's former stock job.

Census in Massachusetts Sets Low Mark for State

Continued from Page 1

	1940	1930
Andover	11,077	9,869
Arlington	39,939	36,094
Ashburnham	2,253	2,079
Ashby	1,026	982
Ashfield	871	860
Ashland	2,608	2,397
Athol	11,167	10,677
Attleboro	22,054	21,769
Auburn	6,583	6,147
Avon	2,340	2,414
Ayer	3,557	3,060
Barnstable	8,336	7,271
Barre	3,525	3,510
Becket	689	672
Bedford	3,802	2,603
Belchertown	3,501	3,139
Bellingham	2,976	3,189
Belmont	26,825	21,748
Berkley	1,132	1,120
Berlin	1,052	1,075
Bernardston	954	863
Beverly	23,540	25,086
Billerica	7,910	5,880
Blackstone	4,561	4,674
Blandford	545	474
Bolton	773	746
Boston	769,320	781,188
Bourne	3,313	2,895
Boxborough	376	312
Boxford	772	652
Boylston	1,380	1,097
Braintree	16,260	15,712
Brewster	837	769
Bridgewater	8,886	9,055
Brimfield	884	1,008
Brockton	62,262	62,797
Brookfield	1,393	1,352
Brookline	49,278	47,490
Buckland	1,533	1,497
Burlington	2,278	1,722
Cambridge	111,120	113,643
Canton	6,314	5,816
Carlisle	746	569
Carver	1,468	1,781
Charlemont	787	816
Charlton	2,557	2,154
Chatham	2,072	1,931
Chelmsford	8,060	7,022
Chelsea	41,969	45,816
Cheshire	1,705	1,697
Chester	1,269	1,464
Chesterfield	420	420
Chicopee	41,575	43,930
Chilmark	224	252
Clarksburg	1,315	1,296
Clinton	12,417	12,817
Cohasset	3,098	3,083
Colrain	1,494	1,391
Concord	7,961	7,477
Conway	944	900
Cummington	606	531
Dalton	4,192	4,220
Danvers	14,168	12,957
Dartmouth	8,964	8,778
Dedham	15,423	15,136
Deerfield	2,681	2,882
Dennis	2,014	1,829
Dighton	2,980	3,147
Douglas	2,471	2,194
Dover	1,366	1,195
Dracut	7,339	6,912
Dudley	4,614	4,265
Dunstable	446	384
Duxbury	2,345	1,696
E. Bridgewater	3,833	3,591
E. Brookfield	1,012	926
E. Longmeadow	3,392	3,327
Eastham	566	543
Easthampton	10,319	11,323
Easton	5,061	5,298
Edgartown	1,353	1,276
Egremont	463	513
Erving	1,434	1,263
Essex	1,370	1,485
Everett	46,788	48,424
Fairhaven	10,964	10,951
Fall River	116,222	115,274
Falmouth	6,677	4,821
Fitchburg	41,778	40,692
Florida	420	307
Foxborough	6,283	5,347
Framingham	23,276	22,210
Franklin	7,238	7,028
Freetown	1,551	1,656
Gardner	20,203	19,399
Gay Head	108	161
Georgtown	1,804	1,853
Gill	920	983
Gloucester	23,877	24,204
Goshen	237	248
Gosnold	110	120
Grafton	7,423	7,030
Granby	1,084	891
Granville	667	674
Gt. Barrington	5,790	5,934
Greenfield	15,715	15,500
Groton	2,540	2,434
Groveland	2,118	2,336
Hadley	2,575	2,682
Halifax	854	728
Hamilton	1,987	2,044
Hampden	1,023	684
Hancock	322	361
Hanover	2,871	2,808
Hanson	2,563	2,184
Hardwick	2,154	2,460
Harvard	1,315	987
Harwich	2,534	2,329
Hatfield	2,215	2,476
Haverhill	47,323	48,710
Hawley	258	313
Heath	359	331
Hingham	7,657	6,657
Hinsdale	1,233	1,144
Holbrook	3,325	3,353
Holden	3,071	3,1
Holland	245	137
Holliston	2,971	2,884
Holyoke	53,611	56,179
Hopedale	3,091	2,973
Hopkinton	2,673	2,563
Housatonic	1,021	1,019
Howe	7,901	8,409
Hubbardston	2,131	2,047
Hull	1,340	1,242
Huntington	6,340	5,899
Ipswich	2,777	2,672
Kingston	1,779	1,574
Lakeville	2,956	2,897
Lancaster	1,318	1,170
Lanesborough	85,049	85,068
Lawrence	4,210	4,061
Lee	4,841	4,445
Leicester	2,875	2,742
Lenox	22,193	21,810
Leominster	685	677
Leverett	13,133	9,467
Lexington	260	261
Leyden	1,775	1,447
Lincoln	1,642	4,437
Littleton	5,770	100,234
Longmeadow	101,331	8,876
Lowell	8,178	1,993
Ludlow	2,193	102,320
Lunenburg	98,072	
Lynn		

	1940	1930
Lynnfield	2,274	1,594
Malden	57,836	58,036
Manchester	2,448	2,636
Mansfield	6,542	6,364
Marblehead	10,853	8,668
Marion	2,015	1,638
Marlborough	15,056	15,587
Marshfield	2,388	1,625
Mashpee	432	361
Mattapoisett	1,600	1,501
Maynard	6,837	7,156
Medfield	4,373	4,066
Medford	63,123	59,714
Medway	3,288	3,153
Melrose	25,258	23,170
Mendon	1,311	1,107
Merrimac	2,309	2,392
Methuen	21,703	21,069
Middleborough	9,014	8,608
Middlefield	199	197
Middleton	2,344	1,712
Milford	15,364	14,741
Millbury	6,887	6,957
Millis	2,268	1,738
Millville	1,719	2,111
Milton	18,620	16,434
Monroe	207	218
Monson	5,590	4,918
Montague	7,550	8,081
Monterey	320	321
Montgomery	178	141
Mt. Washington	57	60
Nahant	1,821	1,654
Nantucket	3,289	3,678
Natick	13,850	13,589
Needham	12,475	10,845
New Ashford	87	75
New Bedford	110,214	112,597
New Braintree	439	407
New Marlborough	956	864
New Salem	357	414
Newbury	1,595	1,530
Newburyport	13,801	15,084
Newton	69,625	65,276
Norfolk	2,291	1,429
North Adams	22,105	21,621
North Andover	7,514	6,961
No. Attleborough	10,735	10,197
No. Brookfield	3,297	3,013
North Reading	2,883	1,945
Northampton	24,750	24,381
Northborough	2,380	1,947
Northbridge	10,136	11,659
Northfield	1,962	1,888
Norton	3,108	2,737
Norwell	1,868	1,519
Norwood	15,369	15,049
Oak Bluffs	1,570	1,333
Oakham	423	502
Orange	5,590	5,365
Orleans	1,441	1,181
Otis	361	367
Oxford	4,627	3,943
Palmer	9,140	9,577
Paxton	791	672
Peabody	21,702	21,345
Pelham	567	455
Pembroke	1,712	1,492
Pepperell	3,105	2,922
Peru	142	108
Petersham	922	660
Phillipston	485	357
Pittsfield	49,500	49,677
Plainfield	262	306
Plainville	1,238	1,583
Plymouth	13,044	13,042
Plympton	531	511
Princeton	712	717
Provincetown	3,626	3,808
Quincy	76,605	71,983
Randolph	7,606	6,553
Raynham	2,149	2,136
Reading	10,861	9,767
Rehoboth	2,749	2,610
Revere	34,376	35,680
Richmond	625	583
Rochester	1,269	1,141
Rockland	8,069	7,524
Rockport	3,528	3,630
Rowe	233	298
Rowley	1,527	1,356
Royalston	784	744
Russell	1,242	1,237
Rutland	2,179	2,442
Salem	41,303	42,353
Salisbury	2,363	2,194
Sandisfield	388	412
Sandwich	1,347	1,437
Saugus	15,427	14,700
Savoy	300	307
Scituate	4,093	3,118
Seekonk	4,912	4,762
Sharon	3,615	3,351
Sheffield	1,732	1,650
Shelburne	1,627	1,544
Sherborn	1,024	943
Shirley	2,601	2,427
Shrewsbury	7,526	6,910
Shutesbury	187	222
Somerset	5,869	5,398
Somerville	102,304	103,908
South-Hadley	6,850	6,773
Southampton	949	931
Southborough	2,125	2,166
Southbridge	16,807	14,264
Southwick	1,573	1,461
Spencer	6,636	6,272
Springfield	148,989	149,900
Sterling	1,713	1,502
Stockbridge	1,791	1,762
Stoneham	10,674	10,060
Stoughton	8,595	8,204
Stow	1,233	1,162
Sturbridge	2,227	1,772
Sudbury	1,725	1,182
Sunderland	1,084	1,159
Sutton	2,714	2,147
Swampscott	10,707	10,346
Swansea	4,817	3,941
Taunton	37,445	37,355
Templeton	4,592	4,159
Tewksbury	6,253	5,585
Tisbury	1,952	1,541
Tolland	129	134
Topsfield	1,136	986
Townsend	2,058	1,752
Truro	566	513
Tyngsborough	1,627	1,358
Tyringham	213	246
Upton	2,243	2,026
Uxbridge	6,391	6,285
Wakefield	16,179	16,318
Wales	363	360
Walpole	7,498	7,273
Waltham	40,794	39,247
Ware	7,568	7,385
Wareham	6,340	5,666
Warren	3,854	3,765
Warwick	442	367
Washington	267	222
Watertown	35,200	34,913
Wayland	3,502	2,937
Webster	13,172	12,992
Wellesley	15,048	11,439
Wellfleet	879	823
Wendell	387	353
Wenham	1,211	1,119
West Boylston	2,002	2,114
W. Bridgewater	3,238	3,206
W. Brookfield	1,385	1,255
West Newbury	1,512	1,549
W. Springfield	17,119	16,684
W. Stockbridge	1,058	1,124
W. Tisbury	254	270
Westborough	6,425	6,409
Westfield	18,810	19,775
Westford	3,821	3,600
Westhampton	404	374
Westminster	2,127	1,925
Weston	3,545	3,332
Westport	4,111	4,408
Westwood	2,313	2,097
Weymouth	23,747	20,882
Whately	976	1,136
Whitman	7,754	7,638
Wilbraham	3,017	2,719
Williamsburg	1,678	1,891
Williamstown	4,289	3,900
Wilmington	4,641	4,013
Winchendon	6,568	6,202
Winchester	14,969	12,719
Windsor	309	387
Winthrop	16,675	16,852
Woburn	19,746	19,434
Worcester	193,394	195,311
Worthington	469	485
Wrentham	4,664	3,584
Yarmouth	2,286	1,794
Totals	4,312,109	4,249,614

Judge Warfield To Leave Bench

GARDNER, Mass., July 29 (AP)—Judge George R. Warfield, Presiding Justice of the First District Court of Northern Worcester County since 1915, submitted his resignation to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

Judge Warfield was named as a Special Justice in 1910, and became the Presiding Justice of his court five years later.

A number of lawyers in Gardner and Athol indicated soon after the resignation became known that they would seek appointment to the post.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, July 30

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m. and 15.13mc-19.8)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Program
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Light Music. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"This is Radio Budapest Calling." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg. 25 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; London commentary. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folk songs; Cetra orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m. "Club of Notions." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Varied Activity Attracts Boston's Chinese Girls

By a Staff Photographer

Aptitude for Business and Social Life Demonstrated by China's Fairest

1. Miss Minnie Wong, Assistant Secretary at Deninson House, takes dictation from Edward W. Hudson, Head Worker, about the opening of Camp Denison, in Georgetown, Mass. 2. Mrs. Leong Yee, head of the Wong Soon Noodle Company, 15-A Hudson Street, computes the day's business. 3. Store shopper is job of Miss Emma Chin, Shown here selecting luncheon cloths for 'phone and mail orders. 4. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon of East Boston, in looking at shoes, finds Chinese stock girl, Miss Marjorie J. Wong, helpful. Salesman is René R. Rouf. Scene is R. H. Stearns.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Living Unlimited"	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"		"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch.		News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Roundup	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Radio Magic"	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen: Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00 Pan.-Amer. Conf.	Francis E. Kelly, talk	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 Prof. Samuel Cross	Francis E. Kelly, talk	White; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	Interview with William	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45 Shields; War news	S. Knudsen	prano; symphonic orch.	Symphony Program	Studio program
9:00 "Forecast"; Loretta	"The Green Hornet"	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Young and Elliott	mystery drama	program	matic program	cal Album"
9:30 Lewis in "Angel of	Photo contest talk	Grand Park Concert	Goldman Band Concert	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Mercy"; music	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Grand Park Concert	Goldman Band Concert	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
10:30 News of the War	Recruiting program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterdays"; Harold	Don Julio's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Hennings, Mo.	Ensemble Moderne
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; variety	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"; music.	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	"Around the Town"
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	Sports program
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"About Today"; drama
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star News"
8:30 "Lovers' Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	Weather; Musical Time-
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythms: orchestra	table"
9:00 "A Head o' Livin'"	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Press News	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"By Kathleen Norris"	Musical calisthenics	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"David Harum"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Road of Life"	News Service	"Garden Rambler"
10:30 "Hillton House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Military Band
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"The Guiding Light"	Ruth Moss interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"Woman in White"	"Johnson Family"	Five Star News
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	News Service	Salon Orchestra
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	Singin' Sam, baritone	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	News Service	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks;	hold talk	National Guard talk	Novachord Solos
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	reports: news	News Service	Sports Matinee	"Adult Recreation"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Sports Matinee	Radio Review
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Drama: music	Marjorie Mills, house-	Sports Matinee	Radio Review
1:45 "Road of Life"	News: concert music	hold talk	Frank Ryan, sports	"Swing It"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; music	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Sport comment
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Agricultural talk	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	"Valiant Lady"	"Italian Melodies"	News Service
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Merry Music"	"Light of the World"	"Italian Melodies"	Don Julio's Orchestra
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Reporter	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
3:15 "Waltz Invitation"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Melody Moods"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Local sport program	"Melody Moods"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Baseball Interviews	Ann Demerjian, songs
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Five Star News
4:15 "Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cards baseball game	Song recital
4:30 Dale Evans, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
4:45 Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cards baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
5:15 Talk; music	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Cards baseball game	"Console Capers"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Cards baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
6:00 News; Ewwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Melody Mirror"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"		News; Baseball
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Radio Review
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Time and Tempo"	Dance music	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
7:45 "Second Husband"	National Guard Program	H. V. Kaltenborn	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
8:00 "Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore	Johnny Green's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
8:15 Heirs"; interviews	Music; variety	vocalists	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Five Star News"
8:30 L. Gluskin's Orch.	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	Don Julio's Venetians
8:45 L. Gluskin's Orch.	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Serenade"; recording	"Lest We Forget"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americana";	Popular quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Around the Town"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	"Symphonic Strings"	Sports program
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	"Fun With the Revuers"	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Meet the Stars"; vo-	"About Today"; drama
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	quintet; orchestra	sical Revue"	calists; orchestra	
10:00 Glen Miller's Or.	Pan American Conf.	"Summer Pastime";	"American Liberties and	"Variety Hour"
10:15 "Public Affairs"	Will Bradley's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	World Crisis"	"Variety Hour"
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club";	"Variety Hour"
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house"; variety	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
11:00 News; sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Five Star News
11:15 News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	Don Julio's Venetians
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	Ben Pollack's Orch.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline has any number of shops where women can while away much time in browsing around, looking at all kinds of things they need, want, or will be needing. And one of these is The Anna Shoppe, which is right at Coolidge Corner. Incidentally, if you arrive by motor, there is usually plenty of parking space around, and if you come via street car, you are deposited practically at the door. At the same time we might suggest that as a change from downtown Boston occasionally, you try the many Brookline shops. Some of them are sister-shops to those in town, you know.

Anyhow, to get back to the Anna Shoppe, and all that it houses . . . there are two sides to it really. One has to do with gift suggestions, for yourself and friends, while the other gets down to more of the real necessities, you might say. Maids' uniforms along with caps and aprons can be found here, for instance. Also knitting wool and knitting bags, hosiery, belts, collar and cuff accessories, and bed jackets. One awfully cute bed jacket for only $3.50 was in pink chiffon with a ruffly collar. With white net sleeves, and row after row of lace. Then there is an infants' department that carries just about everything you can think of for babies, and including the Turknit line with its bibs, wash cloths, and blankets. The material is easily washed, very sturdy, and knitted for particular softness. Their huge blankets, as they call them, are grand for the baby right after his bath. You can completely cover him up with one, while you sort of blot him dry! And then they have the trickiest little toys for children, although we still think that their fish aquarium of colored soap is about the cutest thing yet. As for the other side of the shop, there are all kinds of lamps, white metal tables with glass tops for your summer porch, finger tip towels, waste baskets, serving trays, and so on.

Here's a Big Vase For Those Long Stems

If you want a really great big vase to put those long-stemmed flowers in, we know where you can buy one in pure white glazed pottery for $7.50. (Vases of this size are usually much more, at least the kind we're talking about.) Out in Brookline at Mrs. A. B. Merrill's flower shop, at 267 Harvard Street. It's a vase that's on a base which is all molded into one piece, and it has a wide flared lip that lets you put in just oodles of flowers. For that matter, even when you aren't fortunate enough to have even a lone lily in it, it will be a good ornamental piece at one side of the grand piano; it's that attractive.

Window Shades in Many Colors

Very often you'll see a Cape Cod house with unusual shades. We mean they have lots of flowers and colors and so forth in them. Or they're of chintz. We've seen them, and admired them to the extent that we wondered where you could get them nowadays. Now we know. Because the idea is that if you're having some of your furniture covered in new chintz, you can carry out the theme in your window shades by taking the material to the Acme Window Shade Company at 1398 Beacon Street (we're still in Brookline). And they will make up shades for you. It's nice to remember, in case you wake up some night with an idea! Of course they'll supply you with regular shades and Venetian blinds, too.

P. S. And don't forget . . . dresses and dress suits for those last-minute invitations that find you completely unequipped can be borrowed for a small charge, from Read & White, at 111 Summer Street. Even if you're to be the bride or the groom!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Bette Davis on Holiday

Screen and Stage News

Bette Davis has come from Hollywood to New England for a vacation. The recent Elizabeth of "Elizabeth and Essex" and current Mlle. Deluzy-Desportes of the film version of Rachel Field's novel, "All This and Heaven Too," now at the Paramount and Fenway, plans to spend the rest of the summer in New Hampshire.

She stopped in Boston Saturday on her way to Sugar Hill, near Franconia, where she has acquired a summer place, Butternut Lodge. She doesn't expect to do any farming, just have a good rest, she told representatives of the press who met her at the Ritz Carlton and had luncheon with her. And there are alterations to make in her new property, which she will be on hand to supervise.

On her return to Hollywood, it seems, she will make a movie of the play, "The Little Foxes," in which Tallulah Bankhead was seen in Boston last winter. But that will not be until after the first of October.

* * *

The Playwrights Company and the Theater Guild have decided to suspend performances of "There Shall Be No Night" for four weeks after Friday, Aug. 9. The play will reopen at the Alvin Theater in New York, where it is now running, on Monday, Sept. 9, for a run of eight weeks before starting on a tour that will take the company to the West Coast and back.

July Records Rise in Boston Port Business

Port of Boston Business

A flurry in the commerce of the port of Boston last week which brought the imports back to their position ahead of the corresponding period last year was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

The figures cover the business of the port last week and for the corresponding week a year ago. The week's business placed July, the first month of the new government fiscal year, definitely ahead of last July despite the poor showing in the report of a week ago.

Wool receipts last week were more than double the figures of a year ago and the value of imports for consumption exceeded the figure for a year ago by more than $400,000.

In the report a week ago the imports were curtailed because of the irregularity in shipping schedules brought about by the war. The gain reported today might be attributed to the same reason shipping men said, as many vessels are reaching and leaving port in groups.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending July 27, 1940	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$2,887,690	$2,470,906
Imports for warehouse	762,713	553,245
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	343,796	600,299
Duties collected	517,136	455,714
Wool Imports (lbs.)	2,260,075	1,015,758
	Fiscal Year July 1 to July 27	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	6,300,627	3,880,193
Duties collected	$1,792,484	$1,789,284

Child Concert Set Wednesday On Esplanade

The first in a series of five children's concerts, sponsored by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, will be held Wednesday morning in the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade.

This concert is designed to bring excellent recordings of the world's greatest music to the children of Greater Boston. Each concert not only will give them an opportunity to hear the world's masterpieces, but also will acquaint them with the story of the music itself, as concerts will be accompanied by commentaries of music critics and educators.

This Esplanade series is an outgrowth of lectures instituted by the Boston Committee, which have been conducted at playgrounds throughout Metropolitan Boston. As a result of these lectures, the children have become so enthusiastic about the classical selections described to them that they practically have demanded a series of concerts at the new Shell, where everyone would have the opportunity to listen.

The Committee, therefore, has become more or less a "Pied Piper of Hamelin," whose music is breathlessly awaited and followed by the younger generation, which has expressed a desire to hear more of the recordings of the works of Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Mozart, Wagner, Brahms, and others.

Prominent educators, musicians, critics, editors and public officials are encouraging this program to bring good music to Boston listeners. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin heartily indorsed the activities of the Committee.

Warren S. Freeman, Supervisor of Music in the Belmont Public Schools, will be the lecturer at the concert Wednesday. The program will include community singing, ballet dancing, and selections of the world's greatest symphonies.

Navy Machinist Age Bans Lifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—"Uncle Sam" is so anxious to obtain first-class machinists that he has allowed the bars to be taken down on age.

A call issued for applications for civil service examinations for machinists at the Naval Torpedo Station here revealed that the maximum age for such applicants has been increased from 55 to 62 to enable veterans, who had previously been outlawed because of age, to work at the benches again.

No limit has been set on the other end of the scale either.

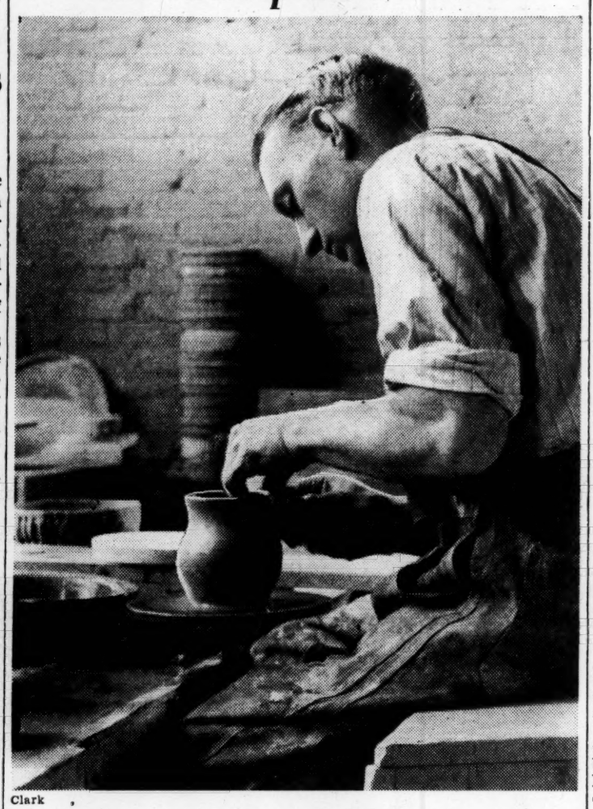
Three classifications of jobs are open, and they pay $8.25, $7.77 and $7.29 per day, respectively. A reduction of 3½ per cent. is made for a retirement fund.

Boston "Cross" Gets Appreciation

A letter has just been received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross from Lady Ward, Chairman of the Dudley House Committee, Dudley House, London. This is the depot for gifts from America to Great Britain.

Lady Ward writes: "We have lately received a most beautiful consignment from your chapter of the American Red Cross. I would like to tell you what a pleasure it has been to us to work in this house, to pack and sort your supplies. The clothing was immediately distributed all over England for the use of evacuated children and people who have been rendered homeless by air raids. Please believe how deeply we appreciate the help you are giving so generously to England."

New Hampshire Potter



Clark

Member of Durham Class Prepares for Fair

Lloyd H. Burt, of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts' Durham pottery class, working at the wheel shaping a piece of pottery. The League will hold its annual exhibit in Plymouth.

New Hampshire Arts League Plans Exhibit at Plymouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, N. H. — The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts will hold its seventh annual fair at Plymouth this year, in the Holderness School for Boys, from August 12 to 17. Visitors will be welcome.

The work to be exhibited will come from all over the State, for in the most far-flung villages men and women have come in contact with League representatives and learned to utilize natural resources, during their hours of leisure or of unemployment, in the production of some article both useful and well designed.

Experts will demonstrate the actual processes of numerous crafts.The Monday session will pay particular attention to needlework. The Saffron and Indigo Society of Needleworkers will award the prize for their satin-stitch contest and display the winning piece of work. Mrs. Foster Stearns of Boston and of Hancock, N. H., one of the originators of the League, will be the speaker that day.

On Tuesday, Andrew L. Felker, Director of the Department of Agriculture, will give an address on the growing and curing of herbs especially adapted to New Hampshire soil and climate. He will outline the proposed experiment in flax growing. Mr. and Mrs. Eric Ingles of Sandwich will give a demonstration of the breaking and spinning of flax.

Gem cutting and the making of jewelry, by which the League has made use of New Hampshire minerals, will be the chief interest on Wednesday, when Edward Everett Oakes, Boston jeweler and designer, will speak. P. C. Legett of Gorham will show how various gems are cut and a geologist from the State Planning Board will talk on stones found in the local quarries.

Rug making will be the theme for Thursday. Miss Ruth Walstrom of Keene, recently returned from Poland, Russia, Finland and the Scandinavian countries, will discuss the blending of colors in the yarns; and Miss Claire F. Ingalls of Nashua, "Rug Chairman," will talk on the technique of hooking rugs.

Friday will be devoted to weaving, with Mrs. Howard Swain of Exeter, chairman of the weaving group, in charge. Herbert L. Sargent of North Danville will exhibit and explain new developments in hand looms.

The New Hampshire film, "The Ninth State," will be shown daily. The annual meeting of the Co-operative Handicraft League of America, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb of New York is President, will be a part of Tuesday's program. Luncheon and tea will be available each day and there will be musical entertainment.

A pioneer in the modern development of local handicrafts, the State of New Hampshire has been looked upon by many other States in the country as an example and a pattern. Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Sandwich is founder and President of the League, which had the enthusiastic support of former Governor John G. Winant, during whose term of office it started, and has been warmly applauded by the present Governor, Francis P. Murphy.

Drabbish Outlook for Italy As German Colony Predicted

"Italy is a house divided and all it can hope to become in the future is a German colony," Michele Cantarella, visiting associate professor at Boston University's summer session and former lieutenant in the Italian Army during the World War, declared recently.

Professor Cantarella, visiting from Smith College, where he is associate professor of Italian language and literature, said that the people of Italy are divided into two factions. "There are Mussolini's followers, the youth of the nation for the most part, who have been brought up under Fascist control and never receive the opportunity to think independently about the Duce's policies. On the other hand, there is another group strongly opposed to the aggressiveness of Italy, whose general attitude appears to be that no matter what the outcome of the present struggle Italy will eventually come under German domination."

Describing much of the news favorable to the Fascist Government printed in Italian papers in the United States as coming from the Ministry of Popular Culture, official propaganda distributing center, Professor Cantarella said that it should be viewed lightly just as the intelligent Italian public has stopped buying Mussolini's newspapers.

"Fascism has always suffered from an intellectual inferiority complex due to the fact that the Italian intelligentsia has always shown disgust and scorn for the brutal Fascist philosophy and for the violent methods with which it is carried out," the Professor continued. "Most of the intellectuals paid no heed to this homage and as a result much violence was carried out against them. With those enjoying world wide respect milder means were taken in an attempt to bring them over to the Government side."

"Although Mussolini boasts that the whole nation is behind him and that he has suppressed all opposition to the regime, the persecution of the intellectuals has gone on relentlessly," the educator asserted. "Although I haven't been in touch with Italy since March I imagine that the attack is even more ferocious at the present time," he continued. "Though Fascism has been successful in supressing all free manifestations of Italian culture, it has not altogether succeeded in changing the minds of Italian intellectuals nor in establishing a culture of its own."

Professor Cantarella believes that the worst is yet in store for Italy with the Italian people going through terrible suffering, especially if Great Britain continues its strangling blockade through the coming winter.

Milton Pastor for Evacuees

Stating that it was "wise and necessary that we should be on our guard against fatal trouble arising from the transportation of English children, but it is within our power to take every precaution and at the same time make possible a vast act of mercy," the Rev. Dr. Vivian T. Pomeroy, Minister of the First Parish Church of Milton, likened those who oppose the evacuation of children from England to those who passed by on the other side in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

Dr. Pomeroy said that thousands of Americans were eager to open their homes to the children but that some think that such a procedure would draw America into the war. "I do not want to see America drawn into the war with Germany, if for no other reason than it would immediately cut off the supply of weapons to England," said Dr. Pomeroy.

"It will only be a few thousand children who will grow up and return to their own land with a great and lasting gratitude to America which saved them."

Harvard Finds Teachers Back Conscription

American University teachers are strongly in favor of conscription, according to the results of a poll made recently by American Defense, a Harvard University group.

In the first two days of the poll, the names of 200 faculty members in nearly every State in the Union were subscribed to the policy of "universal training in peace and universal service in war, as embodied in such measures as the Burke-Wadsworth bill." One hundred additional names were received on the third day, and only three persons refused to permit their names to be used.

The names include the presidents of Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, the deans of Michigan, Chicago, Princeton, Harvard, Tulane, North Carolina, Cornell and Texas and such noted lecturers as Prof. Earnest A. Hooton of Harvard and Dr. William Lyon Phelps of Yale.

The American Defense group also announced a meeting to be held Tuesday evening on the subject "American Liberties and the World Crisis," at which Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, will be the principal speaker. Max Lerner, Professor of Political Science at Williams College and former Editor of the liberal magazine, "The Nation," and Sidney Post Simpson, Professor of Law at Harvard, will also speak. Charles H. McIlwain, Professor of History and Government at Harvard, will preside.

The meeting will be held at the New Lecture Hall, corner of Oxford and Kirkland Streets, Cambridge, at 8 p. m., and is free to the public.

Commerce Office Issues Guide To Export Packing

Results of a Nation-wide study of all phases of packing for export, to serve as a guide to American manufacturers and shippers, today are available in the form of a new handbook, issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the Bureau.

The book provides the most comprehensive description of current export packing methods that is avaliable today, said Mr. Smith. While designed especially for general use in export trade, the fundamental principles described and illustrated throughout the book are applicable to domestic packing and should be of distinct value to shippers engaged in domestic trade, he added.

Entitled "Modern Export Packing," the book was prepared in response to many requests from American shippers, and transportation agencies, to present an up-to-date picture of modern packing practice. It covers containers of each major type; packing methods for several hundred American products; discussions of packing to secure the lowest possible customs charges; economical export packing; foreign requirements for marks of origin on imports; recommendations for the proper marking of export packages; methods to be used to protect against pilferage, and damage caused by rust, corrosion, and mildew, and considerable other data.

Smith Alumnae Registered For Emergency Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 29—First steps in the registration of Smith College alumnae for possible emergency service were taken today with the mailing of several thousand blank forms to alumnae, to secure accurate and detailed information as to their skills and availability.

Directed by the recently-formed Emergency Committee of the Smith College Alumnae Association co-operating with the Vocational Office at Smith College, this project will ultimately touch 16,528 Smith alumnae who will be solicited as to fields in which they are able and willing to work, either as volunteers or as paid employees. Information thus obtained will be made accessible to organizations requiring special assistance.

Miss Mary Stevenson of Pittsfield, Mass., has been named chairman of the committee. Other Massachusetts members are: Mrs. J. Seelye Bixler, Cambridge; Mrs. F. Brewster Hocker, Hingham, Mass.; Mrs. William V. Schevill, Weston, Mass.; Mrs. Rockwell R. Stephens, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Mary Tolman, Boston, Mass.; and Miss Florence Snow, Northampton, General Secretary of the Alumnae Association.

Child Evacuees

Stung by the hail of war
these, the innocent, wait
on the rim of an island,
staring across the blameless sea
toward our land;
but no word comes.

No word comes to say:
"Sail forth into the unknown
as your forefathers did,
grasp courage and on the other shore
grasp the hands of new friends."

But these are children like our own,
small, frightened, lonely—
send them our ships, send safety, send hope,
but most of all send that small word
with the big meaning, love.

For we have all gone forth alone
into the strange land of the future;
let us take a small hand into ours
and move forward into the sun,
being stronger for those small fingers
tucked into our own;
a doubled reason for our saying:
"Truly it shall not happen here.
This land shall remain a place
where it is forever safe to go."

Pegasus

What'll the Blast Do to Kitty?

Youth Orchestra Mascot Takes a Rest

'Timpani,' self-appointed companion of group playing at Little Boar's Head, is shown happily perched on the bell of Frederick Wilson's flat helicon bass. Wilson is a junior at Traip Academy, Kittery, Maine.

New Militiamen Start Field Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNE, Mass., July 29—Approximately 300 men, including Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, are in the field today for the first leg of the "refresher course" designed to train officers for Massachusetts' newly proposed militia should the National Guard be pressed into Federal service.

The enrollees—many of them World War veterans—registered yesterday and were assigned to places in the six companies which comprise the week's encampment. They assembled later in a large tent which will be used for lectures, and were welcomed by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Lieut. Col. D. T. Gallup, executive officer of the camp; Maj. Gen. Erland Fish, Commandant of the State Guard, and Lieut. Col. Patrick F. O'Brien, chief instructor.

Taps sounded at 10:30 o'clock to give the men a good night before being roused by the brassy alarm of the bugle at 6 a. m. today.

Bay State WPA Staying at 66,200

Massachusetts rolls of Work Projects Administration workers will remain at the July level of 66,200 during August, an announcement from Washington, made public by State Administrator Denis W. Delaney, disclosed today.

The Bay State quota has not changed since the reduction in June, the Administrator declared

Inaction on Finance Report Stirs Criticism in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 29—Maine's Republican-dominated Legislature apparently decided to risk criticism when it adjourned its third special session of the year until Oct. 21, leaving untouched a long list of recommendations by its special financial investigating committee whose voluminous report, last week, not only created sensations in Maine but also has provided considerable political ammunition for the September election campaign.

Failure of the Legislature to enact a "baby Hatch act" to prohibit certain political activities after it had been presented and its adoption urged by Peter Mills (R), Farmington Representative and an active Young Republican worker, has been criticized in Republican as well as Democratic circles. Testimony before the investigating committee that Burtis M. Fowler, a State police officer, obtained a $500 campaign contribution for Governor Barrows from a Massachusetts trucking concern in 1936 led to the introduction of the act, while at the committee hearing on it references were made by proponents to alleged political activities on the part of beer parlor inspectors.

The fact that a Republican Legislature turned down legislation aimed at supposedly "cleaner politics" in the face of the enactment of such legislation by the Federal government doubtless will be heard from during the campaign which by next month will be in full swing.

In brief the proposed legislation would have made it unlawful for any corporation to contribute directly or indirectly to the campaign funds of any polical party or candidate; limit campaign contributions of any individual to $1,000; made it unlawful for State officials or employees to "utilize their positions for the furtherance of the political campaign of any candidate for office in State or primary election or for the furtherance of the campaign of any political party. The bill also would have barred solicitation of campaign funds from any employee of the State.

Some find it difficult to see just what objections could be raised to a bill carrying these provisions.

The Legislature also killed a recommendation of its committee which is studying the administrative code by refusing to pass a bill taking the appointment of the State Treasurer away from the Legislature.

Briefly outlined, the recommendations of the partial report of the investigating committee follow:

Establishment of a motor transport and equipment division within the State Highway Department charged with ownership, servicing, repairing and maintaining all motorized equipment in the department headed by a superintendent and authorized to charge only such rentals as are necessary to pay overhead of the division and amortize equipment.

Establishment of the office of Highway Purchasing Agent, responsible to the Chief Engineer, who shall request bids and award all contracts subject to rules and regulations governing all purchasing.

Readjustment of wages by the Highway Commission and Personnel Board and elimination of interference by the Governor and Council in all hiring and firing.

That no exceptions be made to the rule abolishing the practice of selling from the highway garage to State employees or any other individuals or concerns.

That an independent audit of the various departments be made at the close of each fiscal year.

That evidence of shortages in gasoline in the Departmental Garage be referred to the grand jury of Kennebec County.

That testimony and evidence of alleged irregularities on the part of a former official at the Auburn Automobile Registration bureau be given the Androscoggin County grand jury.

That a Department of Motor Vehicle Registration be established separate from the Department of State.

That are Governor and Council scrutinize carefully each proposed order to make sure it is not an encroachment upon the Legislative function.

That a bipartisan permanent investigating committee not exceeding seven members should be established to meet at least once a month to continue the present investigation and to make such inquiries as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

Do you always tell?

—by a word to the proprietor in person

—or by letter to the advertising manager

When you buy something that is advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or when you call upon a Monitor advertiser for various services, do you always tell the advertiser that his Monitor messages have attracted your patronage?

You'll find that Monitor advertisers appreciate your mention of their Monitor advertisements, and that they take extra pleasure in serving you well.

Detroit Maintains Slender First Place Lead—Record Number of Boats Entered

Close American League Race Holds Fan Interest

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With August around the next corner, the American League pennant race continues to dominate the show in the majors. While the Cincinnati Reds widened their advantage at the head of the National League standing during the past week, the situation in the junior circuit became increasingly complicated. This is a new experience for the Will Harridge group. Ordinarily at this stage of the race the Yankees are running away from the crowd. But times have changed, as they have a habit of doing.

By winning four out of seven, the Tigers maintained their slender 1½-game lead over Cleveland. Del Baker's club is hanging on better than many thought they would. And, as a matter of fact, the Indians are not living up to their early July promise. Oscar Vitt had expected to be in first place by this date, but only Bob Feller has won steadily for him on the mound.

White Sox Coming

This American race will probably be won by the club which has a "hot" streak in September. Even the Red Sox, Yankees or White Sox could write history with a long winning streak. The White Sox, with their five won and only two lost, moved to a spot just one game back of the fourth-place Yankees, and a mere three behind the Red Sox. There should be a merry scramble for first-division berths during the approaching and final two months. The Chicago club is dangerous and capable of going very high.

The Red Sox came back strong after their eight-game losing streak, but nevertheless lost a full game on the leaders during the week. Joe Cronin's team is hitting again, despite the continued absence of Jimmy Foxx, but the pitching usually gives the opposition plenty of batting practice.

Feller Has 16

By beating the Athletics on Friday, Bob Feller annexed his sixteenth victory. At this rate he should go to 27 or 28 before the last day of September. The boy deserves a chance to pitch in the World Series.

Five wins in seven contests increased Cincinnati's lead in the National to eight full games and aroused the belief that the defending champions will make the flag a mathematical certainty by Labor Day, Sept. 2, or shortly thereafter. They have held first place since July 7. Last year they won by 4½ games, a figure which will soon be dwarfed.

Brooklyn Slips

The Dodgers compiled a losing week, with only two triumphs in seven starts. They were eight games behind the pace early today, with a deficit of nine in the losing column. The Giants, four games back, may yet pass Brooklyn. Wonder if Leo Durocher's apparent popularity would stand up under such an experience?

In the lower half of the National League, the Pirates and Cardinals are having a private battle for fifth place. Pittsburgh held the berth by capturing five out of six, while the Cards did three won and two lost. Half a game separated the teams this morning. The Bees climaxed a disappointing week by dropping a four-game series to the Pirates and slipped into the cellar.

* * *

Briefs . . . This will be a busy week for the hapless Bees . . . Today they opened a four-game series with the Cardinals, which includes a double-header on Wednesday . . . Thursday is an open date here, but on Friday the Reds come in for the first of three successive twin bills . . . Casey Stengel may be pitching himself before the week end is over . . . Jim Tobin, injured in a pre-season exhibition game at Washington, made a relief appearance Saturday and was very good . . . Johnny Cooney is over the .300 mark in batting . . . Cramer, Williams, Tabor and Doerr all showed substantial gains during the week for the Red Sox.

Boston Batting

Bees

	G	AB	H	Av.
Rowell	64	205	64	.312
Ross	84	323	100	.307
Cooney	51	139	42	.302
Miller	95	302	86	.283
West	74	269	74	.277
Moore	57	208	56	.270
Sisti	69	259	62	.239
Hassett	80	318	75	.235
Glossop	56	161	36	.224
Andrews	15	23	5	.217
Masi	41	91	17	.187
Berres	50	109	18	.165
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

Red Sox

	G	AB	H	Av.
Carey	15	31	11	.355
Finney	78	339	119	.351
Williams	88	347	117	.337
Cramer	91	400	127	.318
Di Maggio	46	140	42	.300
Foxx	84	300	80	.267
Peacock	44	96	28	.292
Tabor	87	338	98	.289
Cronin	90	322	90	.279
Doerr	89	367	101	.275
Owen	18	49	11	.224
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Spence	22	21	4	.190
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	21	7	5	.583
Salvo	9	4	4	.500
Sullivan	23	6	10	.375
Coffman	21	1	2	.333
Piechota	14	2	4	.333
Posedel	22	6	13	.316
Strincevich	19	1	4	.200
Williams	4	0	0	.000
Tobin	1	0	0	.000
Javery	19	0	3	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	12	1	0	1.000
Heving	22	5	1	.833
Grove	15	5	2	.714
Dickman	21	7	4	.636
Hash	28	7	5	.583
Wilson	24	5	4	.556
Galehouse	18	6	6	.500
Johnson	3	1	1	.500
Bagby	22	7	9	.438
Ostermueller	17	1	5	.167
Mustaikis	5	0	01	.000

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Joe Burk won Canadian singles sculls title at Port Dalhousie, completing second successive sweep of American, British and Canadian crowns.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3.00 P. M.
BEES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Boston Box Scores

Bees

FIRST GAME

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
L. Waner cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
P. Waner rf	4	1	2	2	0	1	0
*Elliott rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garms 3b	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Vaughan ss	4	1	1	1	0	8	0
Fletcher 1b	4	0	2	2	11	0	0
Van Robays lf	4	2	1	4	0	7	0
Gustine 2b	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Young 2b	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanahan p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	34	5	9	12	27	14	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	11	1	0
Glossop 2b	3	1	1	1	3	3	0
West rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Miller ss	3	1	0	0	3	3	0
Cooney cf	4	0	3	5	1	0	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Andrews	3	0	1	1	1	0	1
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡Wietelmann	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Rowell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	33	2	8	11	27	15	1

*Ran for P. Waner in eighth. †Batted for Berres in fifth. ‡Batted for Errickson in seventh. §Batted for Weitelmann in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Davis, Vaughan, Van Robays 3, Ross, Andrews. Two-base hit, Ross. Three-base hit, Cooney. Home run, Van Robays. Hits, off Errickson, 7 in 7 innings; off Coffman, 2 in 2 innings. Left on base, Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 4. Stolen base, Van Robays. Base on balls, by Errickson, by Lanahan, 2; by Coffman, Struck out, by Lanahan, 8; by Coffman, Double play, Hassett, Miller and Hassett. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Time, 1h. 58m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Barr.

SECOND GAME

L. Waner cf	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
P. Waner rf	3	1	2	3	1	0	0
*Elliott rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garms 3b	4	1	2	2	0	4	0
Vaughan ss	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Fletcher 1b	3	1	1	1	11	1	0
Van Robays lf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Young 2b	4	1	2	2	1	1	1
Lopez c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Butcher p	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Totals	33	7	9	11	27	10	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	1	1	1	3	2	1
Hassett 1b	4	1	0	0	12	1	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	2	4	1	2	0
West cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Moore rf	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Miller ss	3	0	1	1	2	8	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡Glossop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strincevich p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	4	6	27	18	1

*Ran for P. Waner in eighth. †Batted for Sullivan in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—7
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Van Robays 2, Butcher 2, Rowell 2, West, Garms, Young 2. Two-base hits, Van Robays, P. Waner. Three-base hit, Rowell. Hits, off Javery, 5 in 1 inning (none out in 2d); off Sullivan, 4 in 7 innings; off Strincevich, 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Boston 2, Pittsburg 4. Base on balls, by Javery 2, by Sullivan 3. Struck out, by Butcher 4, by Sullivan 3. Double plays, Hassett, Berres and Hassett; Rowell, Miller and Hassett. Losing pitcher, Javery. Time, 1h. 47m. Umpires, Stewart, Barr and Magerkurth. Attendance, 5,744.

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
DiMaggio lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Williams rf	4	1	1	3	0	1	0
Finney 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	1	2	5	0
Doerr 2b	2	1	0	0	2	3	0
Glenn c	3	0	1	2	6	0	0
Johnson p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	3	5	8	27	12	0
ST. LOUIS							
Cull'bine lf, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
McQuinn 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Laabs cf	4	0	2	2	5	0	0
Hoag rf	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Radcliff lf	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Berardino ss	3	1	1	2	2	2	0
Clift 3b	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Heffner 2b	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Susce c	2	0	1	1	6	0	0
Grace c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niggeling p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Judnich	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Swift	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	9	11	27	9	0

*Batted for Niggeling in seventh. †Batted for Harris in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Glenn 2, Finney, Clift. Two-base hits, Glenn, Berardino, Hoag. Three-base hit, Williams. Hits, off Johnson, 4 in 5 innings; off Dickman, 5 in 4 innings; off Niggeling, 3 in 7 innings; off Harris, 2 in 2 innings. Left on base, Boston 3, St. Louis 8. Sacrifice hit, Cronin. Base on balls, by Johnson, by Niggeling, by Harris. Struck out, by Johnson 2, by Dickman 3, by Niggeling 4. Double plays Heffner, Berardino and McQuinn; Cronin, Doerr and Finney. Winning pitcher, Johnson. Losing pitcher, Niggeling. Time, 1h. 45m. Umpires, Grieve, Geisel and Basil.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio lf, rf	6	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cramer cf	6	1	3	3	3	0	1
Cronin ss	5	1	2	3	1	4	1
Williams, rf, lf	5	2	3	3	2	0	0
Finney 1b	6	2	4	6	12	1	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	3	6	2	2	1
Doerr 2b	5	3	3	11	3	2	0
Peacock c	5	2	3	4	1	2	0
Grove p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hash p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	47	13	22	37	27	12	2
ST. LOUIS							
Cullenb'e, rf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
McQuinn 1b	5	1	1	1	5	1	0
Judnich cf	4	2	1	1	3	0	0
Hoag rf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Radcliff lf	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Berardino ss	5	0	0	0	4	2	0
Clift 3b	2	2	0	0	2	2	0
Heffner 3b	5	1	2	4	6	0	0
Swift c	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Auker p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lawson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Strange	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Trotter p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Laabs	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Grace	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehead p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	10	10	12	27	6	0

*Batted for Wilson in eighth. †Batted for Lawson in third. ‡Batted for Trotter in fifth. §Batted for Coffman in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	3	2	—13
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	3	0	—10

Runs batted in, Doerr 4, Cramer, Cronin, Tabor 2, DiMaggio, Judnich, Hoag 2, Heffner 3, Swift, Radcliff, Berardino, Finney 2, Peacock, Clift. Two-base hits, Peacock, Cronin, Finney 2. Three-base hits, Heffner, Doerr. Home runs, Doerr 2, Tabor. Hits, off Auker, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Lawson, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Trotter, 3 in 2 innings; off Harris, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Coffman, 1 in 2-3 inning; off Whitehead, 3 in 1 inning; off Grove, 4 in 5 innings; off Hash 1 in 1-3 inning; off Wilson, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Bagby, 3 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Boston 12, St Louis 7. Stolen base, Clift. Sacrifice hits, Grove, Tabor. Base on balls, by Grove, 2, by Hash 2, by Wilson 3, by Auker 2, by Trotter 1. Struck out, by Grove 1, by Lawson 1, by Trotter 1, by Auker 1, by Whitehead 1. Double play, Tabor, Doerr and Finney. Wild pitches, Wilson, Whitehead. Winning pitcher, Wilson. Losing pitcher, Harris. Time 2h. 27m. Umpires Geisel, Basil and Grieve. Attendance (paid) 6,811.

Seeing Stars

By a Staff Photographer

International Stars which are seen in action daily this week during Quincy Bay Race Week were part of the fleet which yesterday broke all existing Boston Bay marks in starting 280 yachts

Tiller Talk

New Boston Bay Yachting Record

If yesterday's record breaking performance is any criterion, the third annual Quincy Bay Race Week will write into the annals of Boston Bay yachting the greatest racing fleets of all time.

As Wollaston Yacht Club ushered in Quincy Race Week yesterday off Wollaston Beach, 280 boats notched a new high in Boston Bay history with sails literally covering the confines of Quincy Bay.

A light southeasterly smiled at, and was directly responsible for, the enormous fleet which caused considerable difficulty to the race committee, both at the start in checking the fleet numbers and at the finish on times.

Shifting Wind

The southeasterly "tacked" to and fro itself, thus causing confusion among the skippers and generally forcing a tobogganing of leaders in many classes. Then, too, the light air dropped to nothing following the finish of the Manchester 18-footers and previous to the bulk of the fleet. This brought stern boats with a tail breeze up to the front, and caused the greatest jam at the finish line ever witnessed in this bay.

As was the case a week ago when a large fleet at the Quincy Yacht Club set a new seasonal mark, prominent leaders were sent sliding down the ladder, while youngsters or newcomers replaced them.

The judges were particularly busy with the numerous Winabouts, Indians, Snipes, Hustlers, and Radios, and it was in these classes that veterans slid the shoot. At the finish line, these classes merged together to cause the greatest confusion, as larger sails hid smaller ones and at one time 30 boats crossed the line within a minute.

Not Sure

Because of the extreme difficulty in catching all times and boats accurately, the judges have asked newspapers to spread the word around if any boat was "missed" at the line to please report to the race committee.

This is an unusual occurrence for any race committee to admit that possibly there might have been some mistake made. Yet, it is a true indication of the Times Square traffic jam of white sails. And the race committee is forced to bow for accuracy.

Yesterday, the dwindling Winabout class of early this summer "came about" in fine style with 41 of the boats originated by the Wollaston Yacht Club racing. Following in order of number were the Indians and Snipes with 39 apiece, the Hustlers with 30 and 26 Radios.

Thunder Jug Bolts

Feature winner of the day was Tom Coleman's upset with his Thunder Jug in the Indian Class. His victory reminded Indian followers of a year ago at this time when Coleman sailed Dr. Leonard Lee's new Hardalee to sensational triumphs during Quincy Bay Week, lashed on the championship.

Following Coleman were Herbie Allbright's Osseo, A. R. Stanley's Mercury, and Harry Colburn's Mohawk. Inter-club leaders all took a drop, with Walter Hallett's Tonto suffering with a 26th. Jimmy Bonney in picking up an eighth virtually tied for the lead with Hallett and Chick Graf's Lark, which also finished poorly in 19th spot. Bonney's down-the-wind sailing, aided by his colorful blue and orange spinnaker, improved his position yesterday some 10 boats.

Charles Francis Adams Trophy winner a year ago during Marblehead Race Week, Bob Reid's Lancer, returned from the doldrums for first cannon in the Star Class, as Bob Kirkland and his Tartan slipped to second.

Snipes Competitive

The battle between the three top skippers in the Snipe Class was intense as usual, and the heat of the struggle must have inspired the rest of the class as close finishes were recorded throughout.

Harry McDonough's Top Hat barely eked out a victory over Roger McAleer's Sora, the width of the mast of a J boat proved the margin of difference. Jimmy Wills in Whiz finished in third berth.

The top class in number of the afternoon, Winabouts, found Trad Griffin's Sea Horse surprising for the cannon smoke. Kenneth Robbie's Slalom was second, Shaughnessey brothers' Parna II, Russell Mattern's Gold Ray, and Jerry Boston's Me-Oh-My followed in order.

Hunkie Protested

The Hustlers' winner, Edgar Melanson's Hunkie, was protested by Robert Clancy in Beaver for not sailing the right course. G. D. Murphy's Short Wave squeezed in first over Douglas Russell's Wind. Another upset was Robert Hoy's triumph in Skipper as the Hull Sea Bird class found Norman Waddleton's Teaser dropping to second.

Other winners included Brenden Keenan, Jr.'s, Flicker in the Manchesters, Stanley Ferguson's Breezing Thru in the Adams Class, and Arthur E. Ogden's Soami in the Yankees.

Motorboat Shorts

Cruiser racing definitely is on the increase in the East this season. Twelve entries already have been received for the cruiser race to be held in conjunction with the Gold Cup Championships at Northport, Long Island, Aug. 17.

* * *

A Gold Cup veteran of 1937, Hotsy Totsy III, owned by the late Victor Kleisrath, of South Bend, Ind., may be brought out of retirement this year. The boat has been purchased by Sidney A. Allen, of Hampton Bays, N. Y., and may be entered in the 1940 championships under the burgee of the Montauk Yacht Club.

* * *

May exports of American motorboats, inboard marine engines and outboard motors totaled 662 units, valued at $567,836, according to Department of Commerce reports.

* * *

Motorboat registrations on New Hampshire's inland lakes are showing an increase this season. On July 9 the Public Service Commission had recorded 730 more boats than at the same period last year when a record registration of 5,040 craft was reached for the season. This year's July 9 total was 4,366 craft.

Seabury Joins All-Star Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29—The biggest man on the 1940 Eastern College All-Star football team, in point of altitude at least, will be George Seabury, Yale tackle, who has accepted an invitation to join the squad, Tuss McLaughry, All-Star coach, announced today. Seabury stands 6ft. 6½in., weighs 235 pounds, and was the fastest man on the Yale squad last fall. He will be a prominent candidate for starting right tackle when the All-Stars meet the New York Giants, Eastern professional champions, in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game at the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Seabury apparently is just beginning to realize his potentialities as a football player. He never made the Yale varsity until last fall, when he suddenly developed and became Yale's first string right tackle. He first hit his stride in the Michigan game, that surprising event which Yale almost won. Herein he made a specialty of slapping down the great Harmon and rushing the Michigan passers.

He played a first-class game against Princeton, and a superlative game against Harvard, finishing his college football career on a high note. His sudden development into a great tackle is attributable to the special attention given to him by Spike Nelson, Yale line coach, who worked with him extensively during the past season.

Seabury is the fourth tackle who has accepted an invitation to join the All-Star squad, which will number 35 players when complete. The other tackles who have accepted invitations are Harry Stella, of Army; Frank Kristufek, of Pittsburgh, and Arthur Jocher, of Manhattan. Seabury is the first Yale player since 1938, when Al Hessberg and Dave Colwell participated in the tight battle which the Giants won by kicking two 45-yard field goals.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

American League

Philadelphia at Detroit.
(Only game scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn (night).
Cincinnati at New York.

American League

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis (night).
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland (night.)

Field of 103 Seeking N. E. Amateur Golf

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 29 (AP)—A star-studded field of 103 golfers will gather here Wednesday for the opening of the New England amateur championship at the Manchester Country Club.

Two rounds of medal play will be held over the tree-lined course on the opening day to cut the field down to a slim 32, who will be eligible for the ensuing three days of match play for the title.

Harold (Holly) Mandly, of Avon, Conn., last year's champion, will be on hand to defend his title but veteran Wilfred Crossley, 1938 champion and runner-up last year, will be unable to get here for the 1940 title race.

Veteran Jess Guilford, however, will return to the sectional wars in quest of his first amateur title since his 1928 bid. Other favored entrants include Ted Bishop, Massachusetts amateur champion, Mel Dsmarais, of Haverhill, winner of the Eastern Slope Inn's Gold Ball tourney last week; Leo Martin, runner-up in the Massachusetts amateur battle this year, and Mel Merritt, a former New England titlist.

Manero Wins First

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 29 (AP)—Capturing his first tourney of the year, Tony Manero, Salem, Mass., pro and 1936 national open champion, won the $1,500 Eastern Slopes Inn open golf tournament yesterday with a 54-hole total of 214, to gain top money of $500.

Manero led the field Saturday in the opening round and in yesterday's 36 holes never surrendered his advantage, finishing finally with a tally that was four strokes better than the card of 218 turned in by Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., pro and Ryder cup team member. McSpaden earned $300.

Quincy Race Week Ushers In Marblehead Yacht Classic

The high point in 1940 yachting locally is reached this week end. Marblehead Race Week—the 49th annual—begins off the Eastern Yacht Club Saturday, and continues for one solid week. An excellent preview to the 'Head affair is being given this week by the yacht clubs of Quincy in their third annual Quincy Bay Race Week.

Quincy Race Week concludes Thursday at the Quincy Yacht Club, with Friday being spent in sailing to Marblehead for the mid-summer classic. Theoretically an off-day in yachting, Friday finds the intercollegiate sailors in this section in a free-for-all scramble in the second annual summer meeting of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association at Marblehead. M. I. T. dinghies will be used in the day's racing.

While yesterday found the Wollaston Yacht Club setting a new Boston Bay fleet record of 280 boats, today's Quincy Bay flotilla will undoubtedly diminish some 50 or more boats. Nevertheless, this year's third annual seems headed for all-time records in every direction.

Not only did yesterday's racing jam set a new Boston Bay high, but it broke the existing first day's sailing record of Quincy Race Week, set two years ago in the inaugural season. Squantum Yacht Club fired 258 yachts off on triangular journeys that Sunday in late July, which total likewise broke the previous Boston Bay mark.

Wollaston Yacht Club continued its sponsorship today, while Squantum Yacht Club prepared to take over activities tomorrow and Wednesday.

A light southeasterly was on hand for the yachtsmen this noon as they prepared for the second day's sailing of Quincy Race Week. Prospects of heavier air than yesterday seemed most likely, as the breeze freshened shortly after noon.

A large turnout was expected again today, as an unusual number of boats moored off the Woilaston and Squantum Yacht Club floats overnight. The rest of the fleet began arriving around 11:30 this morning, and continuous streams of white sail traffic from Moon Head and Houghs Neck angles converged at the two clubs from then until race time.

As usual a grand assortment of prizes have been collected for race week winners, and will be given out next Thursday night at the Quincy Yacht Club, with Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy in charge.

The huge flotilla yesterday was aided by the numerous Indians, Winabouts, Hustlers, Snipes and Radios, and today once again indications seemed to point toward these classes again forming the basis of the fleet.

* * *

The booklet giving Quincy Bay Race Week data again is informative and all-inclusive. The most handy racing "circular" guide in these parts, Quincy officials have spent a great amount of time in gathering the lists of boats and their owners in the various classes, setting out maps of the courses, times of the classes starting each day of the week, which is all included in the booklet.

* * *

Twelve judges were used on yesterday's starting line at Wollaston, and at times it seemed as if they were not enough.

* * *

Pleon Yacht Club is aiding the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association in staging its informal dingy regatta Friday at the 'Head. Last year, M. I. T. was returned the victor, with Yale second and Brown third.

* * *

The North American Racing Union has confirmed the report that Eastern Point would sponsor the Sears Bowl this year starting, Aug. 23. The series, emblematic of national junior yacht racing supremacy, will be sailed in Triangle Class yachts off Eastern Point's Gloucester clubhouse.

Around The Hub

Jaques Cup Finals

Howard Biscoe and T. F. Pfaelzer, Jr., halted the triumphant march of Ted Biscoe as a winner of successive tournaments yesterday, when they eliminated Bishop and R. W. Knowles, defending champions, in the Jaques Cup four-ball tournament at The Country Club. But Biscoe and Pfaelzer, in turn, bowed out of the final 1 up, to John Chew and Clarence Cochrane of Bellevue, after the latter defeated Jack McCarthy and Emery Stratton in the semifinal 2 and 1.

* * *

Pete Olexy of the Millrose A. A. of New York and former Penn State Teachers' College two-miler, won the 10-mile road race through the Boston district yesterday. He took the lead at the half-way mark and just managed to hold it at the finish by four seconds. Ralph Holland of the Norfolk Y. M. A. took second, Lou Gregory of the Millrose Club, third, and Johnny Kelley of Arlington, fourth. Olexy had an elapsed time of 63m. 11s.

* * *

The Savings Bank of New London took all four of the "bank" matches yesterday in the United Services of New England shoot at the State Rifle Range, Camp Curtis Guild. In the individual pistol match, E. Culkin of the Boston police scored 194 out of a possible 200 at 25 and 50 yards. F. E. Bates took the civilian honors with 193.

* * *

Mack Stokes surprised the entire field in the Y. M. C. A. tennis tournament first by eliminating top-seeded Bill Benedict, Jr., in the third round, eighth-seeded Lucian Zell in the semifinal and finally taking the title by defeating Bob Hardwick, second seeded, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0 in the final. Zell, teamed with Harold Southern, defeated Stokes and Kerstetter in the doubles final, 2—6, 5—7, 10—8, 6—3, 6—0.

Late Bulletins

Sox Buy Pitcher

The Red Sox bought a pitcher. That is news because if the Red Sox need anything it is a pitcher. The newcomer reports to Joe Cronin in Cleveland tomorrow, and is named Yank Terry (and that is no nickname). He is a right-hander, 6ft. 1in., weighs 170 and is 27 years of age. He was purchased from Louisville for cash, had worked in 22 games, won seven and lost 8, but in the 137 innings he has given only 130 hits, 51 bases on balls and has struckout 77. Charlie Wagner has been released to Louisville on option.

Questionable Game

PORTLAND, Maine, July 29 (AP)—Whether the St. Louis Cardinals would play a scheduled exhibition game with the Maine All-Stars here Thursday became questionable today when the club notified John J. Haley, local promoter, that two of the All-Stars had been declared ineligible by Kenesaw M. Landis, high commissioner of organized baseball.

The Cards said the game would have to be canceled but Haley's counsel said efforts were being made to have the game played as scheduled.

Haley said the players in question would not be used. They were Joseph "Jabber" Joyce of Portland and George "Lefty" Cummings of Lewiston.

Join Militia

COLLINGTON, Ont., July 29 (AP) — Jack Portland, defenseman formerly with the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, and Eddie Bush of the Indianapolis club of the American Association, have joined the non-permanent active militia unit of the Grey-Simcoe Foresters.

Vermont Title Taken by Pierce

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 29 (AP)—Tommy Pierce, 22-year-old Rutland golfer, captured his third consecutive Vermont amateur title and his fourth state crown yesterday, when he blasted cub-mate Jack Conway out of his path, 8 and 6, in the 36-hole final at Burlington Country Club.

Conway, who flashed into the finals Saturday with five birdies in the last six holes, started off in the same vein but soon discovered he was no match for the terrific Pierce tee shots, which were averaging 275 yards.

It was the second year in a row that Pierce had stopped Conway, the champion quelling him 7 and 6 in the final at Manchester's Ekwanok course last year. Pierce is the first in Vermont's 36 years of amateur golf to capture the crown four times.

At Hive for Four Games

By a Staff Photographer

Martin Marion (left), lanky infield rookie from Rochester, is one of the Cardinal shortstops. Johnny Mize (right) is the slugging first baseman and one of the hardest hitters in baseball. The Cardinals play singles with the Bees today and tomorrow, and a double-header on Wednesday.

Moose Wins Two More

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science

Detroit Pitcher Is Stopped in Briggs Stadium After Winning 13 Games in a Row

Newsom Explodes in Eleventh Inning as A's Win Game, 9-5

By the Associated Press

"You can't win 'em all," they say in sports, but big Buck Newsom with the great heart isn't one to be philosophical about defeat. Up until the 11th inning yesterday he still thought he could beat any team in baseball at any time.

It was a combination of circumstances that undermined him after 13 consecutive victories and gave the Philadelphia Athletics a 9-5 decision over the Detroit Tigers.

The temperature in Briggs Stadium was over 90 degrees and Newsom was making his first effort since suffering a broken thumb 11 days previously. He was strong and wild at the start, fanning 10 and walking seven, but along the way Bobo simply melted down.

Four in Eleventh

Johnny Babich of the A's had to give up after six innings and Bill Beckman came in fresh to hurl five innings of scoreless ball. But Newsom stayed around too long. He had a 5-2 lead going into the sixth inning. This was shaved down to a tie score in two innings and finally the A's exploded four runs in the 11th.

The defeat lost Detroit half a game of its American League lead as the Cleveland Indians divided a double-header with the Washington Senators.

Al Milnar's seven-hit hurling enabled the Tribe to take the first game 6-3, although the Indians made three errors and had 15 runners left stranded on the bases. In the second game, however, they ran afoul of some six-hit slinging by young Sid Hudson and were crushed 9-1. In each game the winning team made 15 hits.

Yankee Homers

The New York Yankees staved off the spectre of the second division by splitting two games with the Chicago White Sox. It took a spectacular home run barrage for the world champions to win the first game 10-9. Charley Keller hit three home runs, Joe Di Maggio two and Babe Dahlgren one to account for all but one of New York's runs. At one time the champs held a 5-1 lead, but they barely squeezed through and were outhit 15-13, with Skeeter Webb getting a homer, a double and three singles. In the second game the Yankees made four errors and were stifled by the five-hit flinging of Lefty Thornton Lee as the Sox won 8-4.

The Boston Red Sox swept two games from the St. Louis Browns, 3-1 and 13-10. In the first game the Bosox were held to five hits, but one of them was Joe Glenn's double scoring two mates. In the nightcap Boston collected 22 hits, including two homers by Bob Doerr.

Dodgers Win Two

The Cincinnati Reds gave up a game of their big lead in the National League by splitting a bargain bill at Philadelphia while the Brooklyn Dodgers took two from the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Reds' 4-1 loss in the second game was charged against Bucky Walters, who gave up three runs in the first inning and his teammates weren't able to get them back off the seven-hit hurling of Cy Blanton. Jim Turner checked the Phillies on seven safeties in the first game to win 7-2.

The Dodgers' twin triumphs, 3-0 and 7-4, ended a six-game losing streak for Brooklyn and a four-game string for the Cards. Whitlow Wyatt pitched three-hit shutout ball in the first game and Fred Fitzsimmons celebrated his 39th birthday in the afterpiece by scattering nine hits for his tenth victory against one defeat.

The surging Pittsburgh Pirates swept two from the Boston Bees 5-2 and 7-3 to pass the Cards and take fifth place while dropping Boston into the cellar.

Maurice Van Robays hit a homer good for three runs in the first game to support a good pitching stint by Dick Lanahan and in the nightcap Max Butcher produced a four-hitter.

The New York Giants ended a three-day hitting famine by getting 10 safeties in beating the Chicago Cubs 8-4. Harry Gumbert did all the pitching and most of the hitting for the Giants, getting a home run, a triple and a single himself while checking the Cubs on eight bingles.

Finalists at Seabright

Wide World

Upper: Alice Marble (left) and her partner, Sarah Palfrey, who won the doubles final. Miss Marble also won the singles title. Lower: Frank Kovacs 2d. (left) and Bobby Riggs. The latter had long battle before winning from Kovacs in the singles final.

Alice Marble and Riggs Capture Singles Finals

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 29 (AP)—Mary Hardwick, the courageous little English girl, has seldom played better tennis in her life than she did yesterday in the finals of the women's singles of the Seabright invitation tournament.

Yet she lost to Alice Marble 6—2, 6—0.

The lithe blonde Californian, queen of the world's tennis courts, was at the top of her game, and Miss Hardwick can be thankful she was not literally blasted off the courts.

The English girl forced seven of the games to deuced points and on several other occasions was within a single point of winning games, but Miss Marble was not to be denied.

Queen Alice's severe first service was a potent weapon and her forehand and backhand drives were as versatile, forceful and almost as powerful as those of many ranking men players.

The ease with which Miss Marble went through the entire field in winning her way to the final round, and the simplicity with which she destroyed a game opponent, was in marked contrast to the manner in which national champion Bobby Riggs won the men's singles.

Riggs, pitted against young Frank Kovacs had to call on every stroke his racket could produce and force himself to the limit before retiring the Seabright bowl by score of 2—6, 0—6, 6—3, 11—9, 10—8.

Bobby, faced with disaster for almost three and a half hours, had to fight uphill—and it was a rousing tribute the crowd gave him when he finally came through.

But Riggs, even at his best, has no such command over the men's field as Miss Marble enjoys in her division.

Miss Marble paired with Sarah Palfrey to win the women's doubles, while Riggs and Welby van Horn lost the men's doubles to young Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer of California by scores of 7—9, 8—10, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

Wheelers Race For Titles At Detroit Aug. 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The National Amateur Bicycle Championships slated for Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30-Sept. 2, are in every sense of the words an "All Star Show." Only riders who have weathered months of rigid competition in club, district and city trials and also to have finished in the first three places in their respective State championships are eligible to compete in the national title events.

Each state sends nine competitors into the championship races, three in each class competition, i. e., Senior Men, Junior Men and Women. The District of Columbia and Territory of Hawaii qualify a like number.

The races present many varieties of style of riding—this attributed to different conditions found in the various sections of the country. The wide open spaces seem to produce the plugger, while the metroplises, the sprinter.

However, plugger and sprinter all have an equal chance for the titles. The program of events is well balanced so that no one style of riding can make a run-a-way of the events. A rider must prove to be a real champion to come out on top.

The three defending champions in this year's nationals will be Martin Deras of Bakersfield, Calif., the national senior titleholder; Frank Paul of Salt Lake City, Utah, the national junior titleholder and Gladys Ruth Owens of New York City, the national women's champion.

Hogan Continues To Lead in Money

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29 (AP)—Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., continued to lead the nation's professional golf money winners today, said Fred Corcoran, PGA tournament bureau manager. The leaders:

Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $9,030.
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, $8,477.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $5,313.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 5,258
Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H., $5,192.
Sam Snead, Shawnee, Pa., $4,856.
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., $4,725.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., $4,670.
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., $4,175.
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, Ill., $3,675.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

ST. PAUL—Ed (Porky) Oliver captures $7,500 St. Paul open with 276 to nose out Dick Metz and Willie Goggin, tied at 277.

* * *

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Blonde Alice Marble wins her fourth Seabright tennis championship with 6—2, 6—0 conquest over Mary Hardwick of England after Bobby Riggs, National champion, is forced all out to win men's singles from Frank Kovacs, 2—6, 0—6, 6—3, 11—9, 10—8.

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DETROIT — Robert Clark, St Paul salesman, wins National public links golf title from Mike Dietz of Detroit, 8 and 6.

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PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont.—Joe Burk captures third straight Canadian singles sculls title in Royal Henley Regatta as Buffalo West Sides wins team title with 68 points.

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BUFFALO—Helen Perry captures 100-meter backstroke, fancy diving and 50-meter freestyle and anchors winning relay team to lead Ohio Women's Swimming Association to victory in Buffalo meet.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Dorothy Kirby whipped Jane Crum, 3 and 2, to capture Biltmore Forest Country Club invitation tournament.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Ray Billows took New York State amateur championship for third time with lop-sided 8-and-6 triumph over Willie Turnesa.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.—John Hyden, Nashville, downed John Ager 8—6, 6—3, 6—4 to take North Carolina open crown.

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Barney Welsh, Rockville, Md., won fifth West Virginia amateur championship with 7—5, 6—2, 6—2 decision over Bob Shanklin, Ashland, Ky.

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BEACH HAVEN, N. J.—Frank Mehner, University of Utah, won Central New Jersey championship by default when George Dunn refused to play three-out-of-five set match.

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BALTIMORE—West Side Association of New York scored first nievery women's event to win team honors in A. A. U. tests; West Side's 300-yard medley relay team won National A. A. U. junior championship.

Sagamore Tennis

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y. (AP)—Robert Dixon, Syracuse, Saturday defeated Edward McKnight, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, to win the men's singles title in the eighth annual Sagamore tennis tournament.

The women's crown went to Carol Lewis, Fayetteville, defending champion, who downed Peggy Gray, Loudonville, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1.

McKnight and Brainerd Whitbeck, Bronxville, annexed the doubles championship by conquering Ray Loucks and James Young of Schenectady, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Oliver Wins Prize Money At St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29 (AP)—The kid with the candy-striped shirts was having the last laugh today—and it was a big enough one to shake every one of his 230 pounds.

For Ed (Porky) Oliver, now of Hornell, N. Y.—out of Wilmington, Del.—was feeling very good about this game of golf—a game which in the last seven months has seen him skyrocket to national attention. He had a check for $1,600 as his reward for winning the St. Paul open and the satisfaction of knowing since Jan. 1 he has won three championships on golf's money circuit. But more than that, he thinks he has at last convinced most everyone his 287 in this year's national open was no fluke.

"Boy, it felt great to win yesterday," he said. "Sixteen hundred dollars is a lot of money. I'll admit I felt bad about being disqualified in the the open, though I'm blaming no one for that. If I can keep playing well, people will believe that 287 wasn't all luck."

The "people" who saw the likeable 23-year-old youth score a 276 for 72 holes at Keller course are convinced he has a real golf game. Wearing a variety of wildly striped shirts—which may become as famous as Gene Sarazen's knickers, he had rounds of 66-71-70-69.

In a furious stretch drive, he caught and passed Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., who with Willie Goggin of Chicago finished with totals of 277. And in fourth place at 278 was Lawson Little, who won the national open crown last month in a play-off with Sarazen after Oliver's tying score of 287 had been thrown out because he had started his final round too early.

Jim Foulis of the Chicago district finished fifth with a 279 aggregate, just a shot under the totals turned in by Sam Snead and Jimmy Hines. Hen Hogan, the nation's leading money winner, and Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio, had aggregates of 281. Low scoring amateur was Jim Ferrier of Australia, with 287.

Oliver, who began playing golf as a caddy 12 years ago, won his first big money championships this year in the Phoenix and Bing Crosby opens.

Leading prize winners:

Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y. (276), $1,600.
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill. (277), $925.
Willie Goggin, Chicago (277), $925.
Lawson Little, Bretton Wood N. H. (278), $600.
Jim Foulis, Hinsdale, Ill. (279) $450.
Sam Snead, Shawnee-onon-Delaware, Pa. (280), $325.
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y. (280), $325.
Tonny Penna Dayton, Ohio (281), $242.50.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y. (281), $242.50.
Johnny Bulla, Chicago (282), $180.

Pro Football Trade

CLEVELAND (AP)—The championship Green Bay Packers sent Hank Bruder, veteran blocking back, to the Pittsburgh Steelers of the National Pro Football League Saturday for Lew Midler, 225-pound guard.

It was the first player deal completed in connection with the league's rules interpretation meeting here July 27.

Coach Curly Lambeau of the Packers said it was an "even up" trade with no cash involved. Bruder, with the Packers eight years, formerly played for Northwestern and Midler, with the Pittsburgh club two seasons, is a former University of Minnesota athlete.

Annual Film Star Baseball Gathering Scheduled Aug. 8

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Hollywood and Los Angeles are noted for their unusual ideas. Here there are restaurants in huge hats, service stations constructed around a former record-breaking airplane, unusual weather (once in a great while), and now, the ultimate of ultimates, a baseball game that has almost no resemblance to that game whatsoever.

In fact, so far is this game from being a part of the great American sport that perhaps by rights it has no place on the sports page, but the players do operate on a regulation baseball diamond and they do use regulation baseball equipment. But there our parallel stops.

Charity Game

This monstrosity is the annual Motion Picture Leading Men vs. Comedians charity baseball game to be presented Aug. 8 in Wrigley Field.

The baseball rule book is tossed out the window and the players make up their own rules as they go along and enjoy themselves immensely for two hours while the spectators take in the spectacle.

To add glamor to the game, Hedy LaMarr will be grand marshal and Marlene Dietrich and Paulette Goddard will be captain of the heros and comics, respectively.

"Brain Trust"

Film Director George Marshall, reinforced by his "brain trust," composed of David J. Butler, Allan Dwan, Eddie Cline, Busby Berkeley, Leslie Selander, and Tay Garnett, has obtained some 40 big film names to participate in this game of games.

With George Raft serving as manager of both teams, participants include Randolph Scott, John Wayne, Preston Foster, Big Boy Williams, John Mack Brown, Broderick Crawford, Lucien Littlefield, Freddie Steele, Buck Jones, Wallace Ford, Henry Armetta, Billy Gilbert, Edgar Kennedy, the Ritz Bros., and Mischa Auer.

Then, just to brighten up an already interesting game, Western film actors such as Smiley Burnette, Gene Autry, Bill Boyd, Roy Rogers, Tom Mix, William S. Hart, Roy Steele, and Ken Maynard will play the game on horseback for several innings.

Anyway, it's all in fun and it's something the fans eagerly await each year—so they can see a real baseball game the next night and really appreciate it.

* * *

High Jumper Johnny Wilson and Howard Upton, quartermiler, will be co-captains of the University of Southern California's 1941 track and field team, it was announced by Director of Athletics Willis O. Hunter after mail balloting by lettermen of the 1940 national championship team.

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Plans are being completed for the sixth annual Catalina Island—Hermosa — Manhattan aquaplane race Aug. 4. Some 20 teams are entered in this hazardous 40-mile race.

* * *

Hollywood, the weakest hitting baseball club in the Pacific Coast League, apparently came to life last week when it snapped out of its losing streak and emerged with some victories over Oakland at Gilmore Field.

The first game of the series found every Star player hitting safely at least once—a remarkable feat in itself. Babe Herman outshone all the Twinks when he was credited with a triple and two singles. Bill Brenzel and Joe Hoover came through with three safeties—all singles.

* * *

CIRCLE CLOUTS: When the Los Angeles Angels play San Diego Aug. 7, Whittier fans will honor Ray Prim, southpaw pitcher who has defeated San Francisco in seven straight games, and Paul Carpenter, another Whittier boy who has made good with the Seraphs . . . Plans are under way for a special night for Lou Stringer, Angel second baseman, Aug. 9. Stringer, who was named "Athlete of the Month" for June by the Helm's Athletic Foundation for his great hitting and fielding last month, is a mighty good prospect to go to the Chicago Cubs next year . . . Speaking of promotions, four major league clubs are showing an interest in five Hollywood players: Bill Fleming, pitcher; Bob Kahle, third baseman; Joe Hoover, shortstop, and Johnny Bittner and Wayne Osborne, pitchers. It has already been mentioned here that a sixth man, Rugger Ardizoia, probably will go to the New York Yankees next year . . . The always popular cross-town rivalry between Los Angeles and Hollywood will be renewed Sept. 3 when they plays a nine-game series.

* * *

With "Democracy in Sport" as its slogan, the American Golf Association has been formed for the benefit of those whangers of the little white balls who are unaffiliated with a private club or with a public links association.

* * *

Emphasizing the "open," the California open amateur golf championships will be held at Fox Hills and Baldwin Hills golf courses Aug. 15 to 18 with all amateurs welcome, regardless of their affiliation or non-affiliation with the A. G. A., U. S. G. A., or any other association, according to Fred O'Bannon, president.

International League

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Official standings of the International League:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	64	39	.621
Newark	61	42	.592
Jersey City	53	51	.510
Baltimore	52	51	.505
Montreal	53	52	.505
Syracuse	46	57	.447
Buffalo	44	59	.427
Toronto	40	62	.392

Sigmund Claims Swim Record

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., July 29 (AP)—John V. Sigmund, 30-year-old St. Louis butcher and Athlete, today claimed a new long-distance record with successful completion of a 292-mile swim down the Mississippi River.

Sigmund traveled from St. Louis to Caruthersville in 89 hours and 48 minutes—averaging more than three miles an hour—according to a check by Marvin Plake, Amateur Athletic Union representative.

The previously accepted marathon swimming record was 288 miles, set by Clarence Giles of Billings, Mont., last year in the Yellowstone River.

Sigmund was pulled from the water, too exhausted to walk or talk at 1:10 p. m. (Central Standard Time) yesterday and carried to a hotel. He was examined and ordered to bed for a "long night's sleep."

The swimmer's wife, Catherine, fed him from a cabin cruiser on the trip.

A canoe complete with spotlight, radio, ice box and outboard motor, carrying two men, also accompanied the swimmer.

Sigmond, father of two children, has swum the 23 miles between Alton, Ill., and St. Louis several times, once with arms lashed to his sides.

Clark Publinx Champion

DETROIT, July 29 (AP)—Robert Clark, a 31-year-old St. Paul salesman of Scottish-Irish descent and the father of two boys, Saturday won the 19th annual National public links golf championship with a smashing 8-and-6 victory over Michael (Mike) Dietz, of Detroit, an unemployed automobile worker.

Clark, a week-end golfer who learned the game as a caddie and high school linksman at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, came from behind with a rush after trailing at the end of the first nine of the scheduled 36-hole duel. In four holes he turned the match into a rout and a rout it continued as Dietz's fine golf of the five previous days of the world's largest major tournament deserted him completely.

In the afternoon in a rain that at one time neared cloudburst proportions Clark stuck fairly close to par and that kind of golf was good enough to win.

For the 29 holes that he played out, Clark was four strokes over par for the Rackham municipal course. On the second hole of the morning round he picked up after three futile shots failed to get his ball out of the trap.

Clark is the first St. Paul golfer ever to win the National public links title and possession of the James D. Standish Trophy, donated by the Detroiter who fathered the meet which this year attracted a record field of 2,601 golfers.

In 1926 Lester Bolstad, of Minneapolis, one-time star of the University of Minnesota golf team, won the championship. In 1935 Joe Coria, a St. Paul golfer, reached the public links final where he lost a thrilling 37 hole duel to Frank Strafaci, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Results July 28)

International League

Buffalo 13-3, Syracuse 4-0.
Jersey City 3-3, Montreal 6-0.
Newark 8-2, Toronto 2-1.
Baltimore 3, Rochester 0 (2nd game postponed.)

American Association

Toledo 7-7, St. Paul 5-6.
Louisville 5-7, Milwaukee 4-6.
Kansas City 9-6, Indianapolis 8-5.
Columbus 12, Minneapolis 5 (2nd game called, curfew).

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 4-7, San Diego 3-2.
Seattle 3-6, Portland 1-5.
Hollywood 2-3, Oakland 0-2.
Los Angeles 5-1, San Francisco 1-6.

Texas League

Fort Worth 8-3, Tulsa 2-4.
Dallas 11-4, Oklahoma City 9-1.
Shreveport 3-2, Houston 2-5.
San Antonio 6, Beaumont 3.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 3-5, Little Rock 2-4.
Memphis 9-2, Atlanta 3-1.
New Orleans 7-2, Knoxville 3-10.
Nashville 6-4, Birmingham 4-1.

Eastern League

Elmira 7-7, Hartford 6-3.
Wilkes-Barre 3-0, Albany 1-2.
Springfield 9-4, Williamsport 1-6.
Scranton 3-5, Binghamton 1-1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	60	27	.690	...
Brooklyn	53	36	.596	8
New York	47	38	.553	12
Chicago	48	47	.505	16
Pittsburgh	41	45	.477	18½
St. Louis	40	45	.471	19
Philadelphia	30	55	.353	29
Boston	29	55	.345	29½

Results July 27

Pittsburgh 10, Boston 4.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 3.
New York 1, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 3.

Results July 28

New York 8, Chicago 4
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 4.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Detroit	56	36	.609	...
Cleveland	55	38	.591	1½
Boston	50	42	.543	6
New York	47	43	.522	8
Chicago	45	43	.511	9
Washington	40	55	.421	17½
St. Louis	39	56	.411	18½
Philadelphia	36	55	.396	19½

Results July 27

Washington 7, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 6, New York 5 (12 innings.)
St. Louis 13, Boston 5.
Detroit 15, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 7.

Results July 28

New York 10, Chicago 9.
Chicago 6, New York 5 (12 innings).
Cleveland 6, Washington 3.
Washington 9, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 5 (11 innings).
Boston 3, St. Louis 1.
Boston 13, St. Louis 10.

American Association

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	66	33	.667
Minneapolis	57	38	.600
Columbus	49	47	.510
Louisville	47	50	.483
St. Paul	45	53	.459
Milwaukee	40	52	.435
Toledo	41	54	.432
Indianapolis	38	56	.404

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP)—Eastern League standings including games of Sunday:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	49	42	.538
Scranton	50	44	.532
Springfield	50	44	.532
Elmira	49	45	.521
Hartford	48	47	.505
Albany	47	47	.500
Williamsport	42	52	.447
Wilkes-Barre	40	54	.426

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .338; May, Philadelphia, .330.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 69; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 66.
Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 71; four tied with 64.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 119; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 113.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 28; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 26.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 19; Mize, St. Louis, 8.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 26; Nicholson, Chicago, 16.
Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, and Frey, Cincinnati, 11.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 10-1; Walters, Cincinnati, 15-5.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .372; Finney, Boston, and Appling, Chicago, .354.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 81; McCosky, Detroit, 76.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 85; Di Maggio, New York, 72.
Hits—Radcliff, St. Louis, 128; Cramer, Boston, 127.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 34; Greenberg, Detroit, 32.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, and Keller, New York, 12.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 21; Di Maggio and Keller, New York, 20.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 23; Walker, Washington, 17.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-2; Rowe, Detroit, 8-2.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	81	42	.659
Oakland	68	57	.544
Los Angeles	64	58	.525
Sacramento	63	63	.500
San Diego	60	63	.488
Hollywood	60	64	.484
San Francisco	55	66	.455
Portland	43	80	.344

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Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
August 3, 1940

WHAT ENGLAND MEANS TO ME
By J. B. Priestley
A British author amplifies Emerson's sage statement: "Britain . . . I see her in her old age—but young . . . and still daring to believe in her power of endurance . . . with strength still equal to her time."

RELIEF A WORLD-WIDE WOMEN'S JOB
By Sophia Steinbach
Woman's role in the relief of suffering in the present world crisis.

WHEN BILLINGS JOSHED THE NATION
By E. C. Sherburne
Reminiscences of Josh Billings' days, and samples of his homely, common-sense brand of humor.

GETTING THE JUMP ON FOREST FIRES
By Paul Severance
Highly efficient motorized equipment and "smoke jumping" are supplying the fast action needed to prevent the devastation of burning forests.

DISCOVERING JONATHAN DANIELS
By Roland Sawyer
Profile of a liberal Southern editor who is also one of America's brilliant contemporary journalists.

MARBLEHEAD—ON RACE WEEK
By Wendell A. Davis
A New England yachting tradition that rivals the maritime splendor of ancient Venice.

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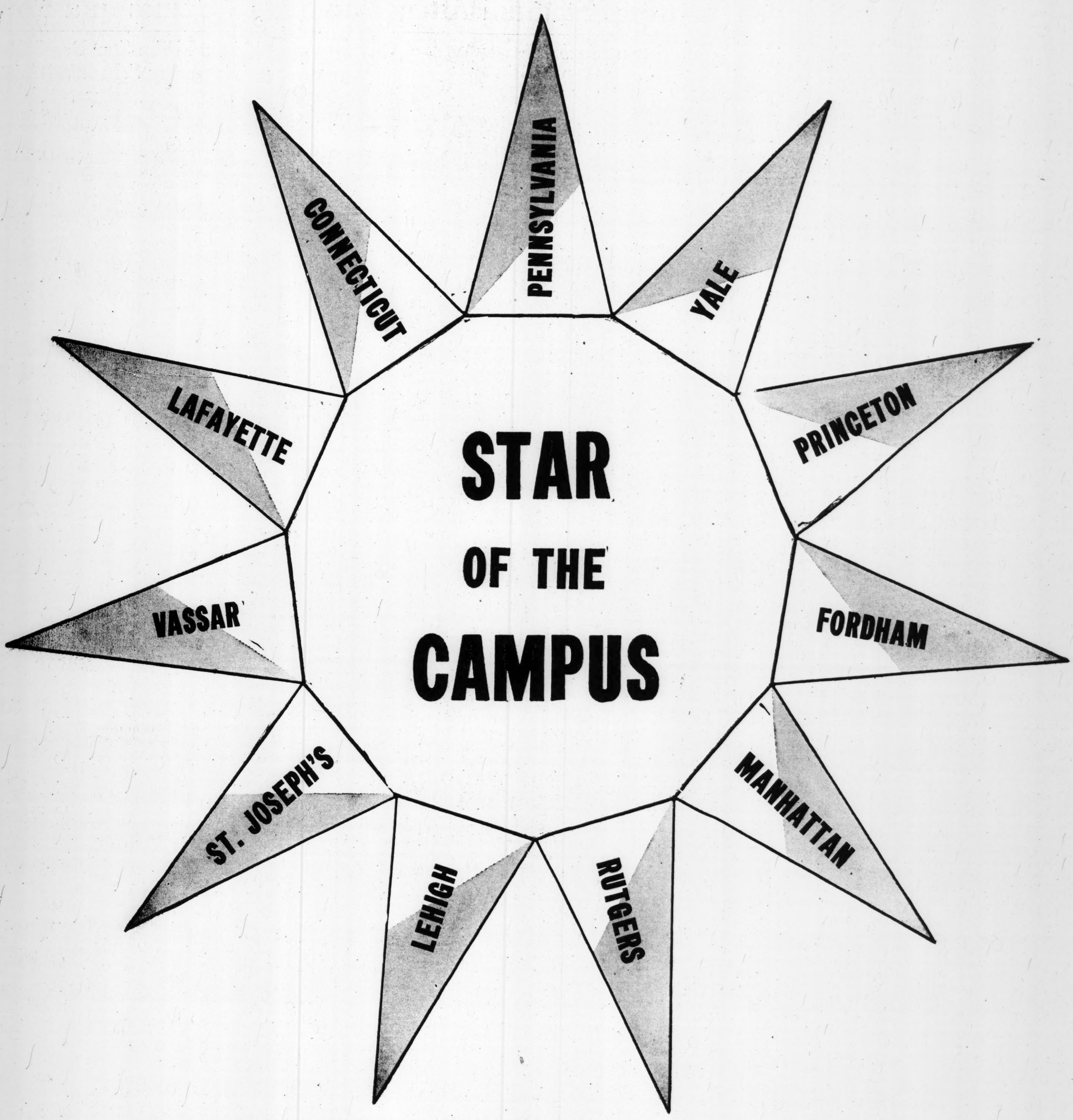


★An old campus tradition is the annual polling of the graduating class, its likes and dislikes. ★ This year the senior classes of 11 great Eastern colleges and universities again voted The Sun their favorite New York evening newspaper. ★ This popularity of The Sun is a tradition in itself—for The Sun has always appealed to active-minded men and women of every age. ★ And it's just another indication of the vitality of Sun homes and Sun families. ★ For results in the active buying part of the New York market, weigh the value of . . .

The Sun
NEW YORK

Commerce and Finance

Continued High Operations in Steel Industry Looked For

Business and Industry

Alabama Has Farm, Factory Plan Working

SYLACAUGA, Ala., July 26 (AP)—A combination of industry and agriculture is being given a real test at the big Avondale cotton mill here and six other points.

Low-interest loans by the management have made possible the purchase of small farm plots and the building of homes by 175 mill families.

In a pinch, the farms, ranging in size from six to 100 acres, could produce virtually all of the food their owners need. They now produce most of it.

The small farm-plan at the mill, one of the Comer chain, is as devoid of red tape as a field of potatoes. Any employee may apply, and if the title to the land is clear and the worker's record is good, the money is available almost immediately.

Interest Only 4 P. C.

The interest rate is 4 per cent, with deductions made from the semi-monthly pay checks. In emergency cases, deductions are suspended until conditions improve. Payments on the average loan of about $750 to $1,000 are $15 per month. Not a single home has been foreclosed since the plan was started on an experimental basis eight years ago. In that time, 114 families have completed payment.

No government money is involved. No banker has anything to do with the plan and the Comer interests do not even have a separate corporation for handling of the loans.

Mrs. Charley Skipper and her husband decided they wanted to "move to the country" four years ago. They bought 6.6 acres of land with their savings and applied for a loan.

It was granted within a few days, since the Skippers have been Avondale employees for more than 20 years, and a neat six-room home was completed July 4, 1936.

They have two hogs, a horse, a milk cow and chickens. Most of their vegetables come from their garden. Mrs. Skipper cans vegetables for winter use and the hogs are killed for meat.

Payments on the home are $15 monthly. The loan will be paid in full before the end of next year.

"We wanted a place for our children, and a place where we could raise plenty to eat, even if the mill shuts down," Mrs. Skipper said. "We have worked hard to make our home and we wouldn't move back to the mill village for anything.

"Cushion" in Slack Periods

"It is no trouble to get to the mill and back, because we arrange with a neighbor to share costs."

The Skippers and their five children live three miles from the mill. The four children still in school use the county school bus.

Social-minded Donald Comer, head of the Avondale chain, instituted the loan plan at his mills in Sylacauga, Pell City, Alexander City, Sycamore, Stevenson and Lafayette, with some few loans also in Birmingham, where distances from the mill and scarcity of suitable farm land make the program more difficult of operation.

A visit to the mill workers' homes in the Sylacauga area reveals their advantages over average rural homes. Most of them have electric ranges, electric refrigerators and washing machines, and telephones.

Water is more of a problem, but automatic pumps have removed most of the drudgery.

Mill executives believe the farm program will create a "cushion" for workers during slack periods, besides improving their standards of living.

It also stabilizes the labor supply, since few workers will leave their own places even in times of depression.

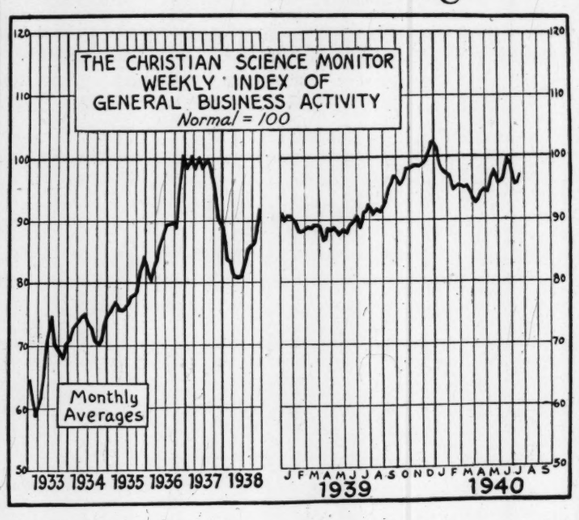
Sales on Exchanges In June Are Halved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that total sales on national securities exchanges during June were less than half of the May volume.

The market value of June sales was $650,779,911, a decline of 59 per cent from the May total but only 4.8 per cent under June, 1939. The number of shares of stock sold totaled 25,370,137, a decrease of 62.8 from May. The principal amount of bonds sold was $134,596,868, which was 38.7 per cent under May.

The two leading New York exchanges handled 93.8 per cent of the market value of all sales during June.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Increase During Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1939
1940

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity increased during the week ended July 20 to 97.4 (prel.) from 96.2 for the week ended July 13.

Bank debits rebounded substantially from the July 4 holiday period and showed a good increase. Electric power production influenced by the high rate of industrial activity reached the highest level since last February and this component in the index showed a sharp rise. Miscellanous carloadrecorded a slight decrease.

The job of arming the nation has caused steel production to continue at a high level and output is at near-record rates for this season of the year.

Automobile manufacturers continue to curtail assemblies in preparation for the production of 1941 cars. Car sales, however, it is reported, are well ahead of the usual seasonal trend.

Retail sales continue to make a good showing with volume about 6 to 12 per cent above last year. The nation's first heat wave brought out a big demand for summer merchandise.

Commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week due to lower prices for farm products and foods.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 20,* 1940	July 13, 1940	July 22, 1939
Combined index	97.4	96.2	91.4
Bk debits outside NYC	93.6	91.7	90.5
Elec power production	103.4	101.8	97.1
Misc carloadings	89.2	89.7	80.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock trading volume in Wall Street again made new 20-odd-year lows. Saturday's volume of only 83,000 shares was the smallest for a two-hour day since the World War. On the same day some government bonds failed to move so much as a 32nd. Commodities were equally dull.

The foreign exchange market, as outlined on this page last week, has sunk to virtually nothing but trouble, and it was even quieter last week, as new war developments are expected over Britain. Investment bankers brought out no new corporate issues. Financial news consisted in such items as a one-cent change in the shrunken free sterling market and the combing of past records to see how far back stock trading was as low as last week. Altogether, things were rather quiet.

Traders on the Fence

Again it looks as though when the break-out comes in the stock market, prices will go quite a way in whichever direction they start. There are a good many traders here who will ride the trend as soon as it appears. But so far there's no cue, (as usual). It is reported that "insiders" have been selling on balance while odd-lot traders are again buying on balance, which isn't in either case a very good sign. On the other hand it is said that dullness like this seldom leads to a decline, and this is the season for rising stock prices.

Perhaps the most bullish technical market factor is theh extraordinary strength in London share prices. They staged a sharp rally over the turn of June into July, and then sold off slightly, so that it looked as though their strength might have been merely a technical recovery after the plunge which followed the invasion of France. But the uptrend has been resumed.

The London Financial Times' industrial average, which got down to 61.1 on June 28 is now up to 75.8, more than two points over the peak reached early in July. Perhaps last week's resumption of the rise was due to a feeling that the latest tax schedules are not as severe as they might have been, but an easier explanation is that London may be hoping the blitzkrieg won't materialize.

Business News Good

Business here continues to provide the market with strict good middling news. Steel operations, Iron Age reported, got up to 89 per cent last week, and this seems to be near capacity in some areas. Chicago is at 96½ percent and will go higher this week, but Detroit can't go any higher because it's at 100 per cent. Retail automobile sales continue to do better than expected, and for the first 20 days of July were 40 per cent over the same period of 1939.

Defense business is still an insignificant factor in current business volume. Treasury reports for the present fiscal year indicate that Army and Navy defense expenditures are only jointly about $40,000,000 ahead of the same period last year, and Mr. Knudsen has now warned the country of how slowly the defense program must necessarily get under way. But the "pre-defense business boom" does not seem to be petering out on schedule. It's still here.

The Bethlehem and Chrysler second-quarter reports were unappreciated by the market; both were good, particularly Bethlehem's. Chrysler's $7.02 per share for the first half, against $5.82 in the same period of last year, merited a slight discount for depreciation allowances, but Gene Grace's report for Bethlehem Steel was full of favorable items, particularly the indication that the company must now have some $500,000,000 of orders on hand, including the $200,000,000 of navy orders received since the first of July. Bethlehem has a strange record, because favorable statements from its chairman are frequently followed by generally good business, but, on the other hand, when Bethlehem sells stock traders take warning.

Political News Favorable

The political news continued good from a market viewpoint. The odds in favor of Mr. Roosevelt narrowed slightly again, and Congress appears likely to take its time about taxation which would discourage business. Vice-Presidential nominee Wallace didn't help his campaign by his first statement about Mr. Hoover, while the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee has remained discreetly silent.

Commodities stayed dull to sluggish despite two favorable news developments— the talk about a $500,000,000 RFC fund to bail out the South American commodity surpluses, and the hot weather which may dry up some of the crops. Copper gained an eighth cent to 10⅝ cents (with the primary producers' nominal 11½-cent price still standing), but the general commodity price trend remains downward.

The new license requirements stopping American oil from Spain and Portugal will cause dislocations in the oil trade and contribute to the present unfavorable statistical position of petroleum products. There was a little strength in the cotton market, but only due to the rumors flying round that the loan offer this year will be something round 10 or 11 cents, ostensibly for some economic reason but actually for political reasons.

Wonder About Blitzkrieg

Some people here (as apparently in London) are beginning to wonder whether the Blitzkrieg over Britain will actually occur or not. As Joe Harsch indicated in a story in The Christian Science Monitor out of Berlin last week, the Germans have little to gain and much to lose. The course of the British-German hostilities continues to be the principal background factor to the market, but a German air invasion of the islands is no longer considered here as a certainty.

After rising for seven consecutive weeks, excess reserves of the member banks dropped $310,000,000 last week as a result of the Treasury's recent sale of bonds. But even this huge drop brought the total down only to $6,570,000,000. Governments continue steady, medium grade bonds were slightly weak; outside of a handful of municipals there were no new capital offerings. The CCC offering of $250,000,000 of 2¾-year ¾ per cent notes was the usual success.

When economic thinking gets down to fundamentals, the Commodity Credit Corporation may turn out to occupy a fundamental position in the country's financial system. Some 5,000 tons more of gold were sent last week to Fort Knox by registered mail. Economists indicate this gold has a fundamental appeal to human psychology. Newspaper editors, however, stuck the story in the lower corners of the financial pages, and the psychologists didn't see it, so its importance is uncertain.

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Steel Output Up 1½ Points To 89½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States advanced 1½ points to 89½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

Some effect of midsummer slackening is noted in the steel market but mill backlogs are sufficient to carry over the relatively dull period.

Deliveries Improve

"One effect," continues the report, "has been to allow steelmakers to make progress against backlogs and in some instances deliveries have been improved slightly. In the case of some products pressure is still heavy, particularly in semifinished steel, large tonnages for export to Great Britain, some going by way of Canada for partial fabrication, presenting a problem to producers. Recent British orders involved two lots of 70,000 tons and 40,000 tons of semifinished steel.

"Pressure for raw steel is becoming so great in some instances that a large independent producer is said to have contracted with another producer for steel to augment its immediate supplies.

"In spite of the slight recession in buying, steel production continues at a high rate most mills making some increase in activity and others holding to their previous rate. Practically all available blast furnace capacity is active and repair work is being expedited on such as are out for relining. Foundry melt is only slightly affected by the summer period and with resumption of automobile production will be at high rate.

"Structural and reinforcing steel placements hold to the high level of the past few weeks, defense work being prominent, with increasing private construction coming out.

"Tin plate demand fails to hold up to expectations and production last week slipped 2 points further, to 73 per cent of capacity. Indications of a large vegetable and fruit pack promise a heavier demand within a few weeks. Stocks in hands of producers and consumers appear to be increasing at the moment, to which is attributed the present recession in production.

"Automotive output continues its seasonal decline, dropping 19,000 units last week, to 34,822, compared with 53,020 the preceding week and 40,595 in the comparable week a year ago. Partsmakers are receiving increasing orders for material for 1941 models and some car builders will be taking tonnages for new models in a few weeks.

Embargo on Scrap

"Placing of scrap iron, steel and other metals under the export license rule creates a virtual embargo on scrap movement except under special permission and will halt shipments for the present, throwing back on the domestic market such tonnages as have been collected for export. Just how broadly this regulation will be applied remains to be seen."

Scrap is a factor of weakness in Steel's composite prices, causing the iron and steel composite to decine four cents to $37.53 and the steelworks scrap composite is down 25 cents to $18.17. The finished steel figure is unchanged at $56.60.

Whiting to Head Ohio Edison Co.

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Directors of Ohio Edison Co. elected Justin R. Whiting, of New York, Chairman to succeed Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President of the United States.

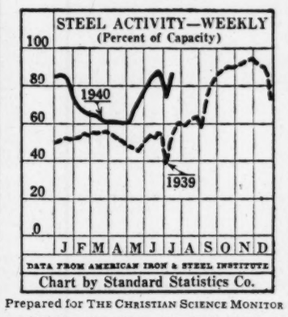
Mr. Whiting recently succeeded Mr. Willkie as president of the Commonwealth and Southern. He previously had been attorney for the holding company, a position Mr. Willkie held before elevation to the Presidency.

American Vessels Earnings Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gross earnings for American vessels last year totaled $42,000,000, the Commerce Department reported, saying that this represented an increase of $5,000,000 over 1938 despite the decline in traffic between the United States and overseas countries.

Meanwhile, the revenues of foreign vessels fell to $93,000,000 from $112,000,000 in 1938.

Steel Output Holds At a High Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Activity in the steel industry snapped back sharply after the Independence Day week to the level prevailing in the latter part of June, and the July average is expected to be only slightly below the June figure of 85 per cent of capacity.

Inventories Drop Slightly Despite Rise in Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that despite a sharp upswing in production during June, manufacturers' inventories declined 0.3 per cent.

Noting this, Secretary Hopkins said in a statement that the current business advance "therefore rests on a firmer base than that of last fall when the rise in production was accompanied by large scale inventory accumulation."

New orders received by manufacturers were 13 per cent greater than in May, marking the sharpest rise of the year, the Department said, with better than average increases in the durable goods lines.

Unfilled orders in durable goods increased more than 6 per cent. This sent the backlog up more than 50 per cent above a year ago.

June shipments were 3 per cent higher than in May and 20 per cent above June, 1939, but slightly below the December total.

Monsanto Chemical Sales Rise 27 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales volume of the American companies of Monsanto Chemical Company during the second quarter of 1940 was approximately 27 per cent above the sales for the comparable quarter of 1939 and pay rolls were 14 per cent greater, Edgar M. Queeny, President, reported.

Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, he said, July sales are maintaining the level of recent months.

The report, made every three months, states:

"Construction has been started on a new plant at Springfield, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of Resinox phenolic molding materials.

"As a result of increasing demands for phosphates going into peacetime products, additional electric furnace capacity for the production of elemental phosphorus is being installed at the Monsanto, Tennessee, plant. Completion is expected early in 1941.

"Net income of the American companies, after all charges, for the second quarter of 1940, amounted to $1,465,689. After deductions for preferred dividend requirements and the minority interest in an American subsidiary, $1.07 a share was earned on the 1,241,694 common shares outstanding on June 30, 1940."

American Radiator Net 10 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. reported for the June quarter net profit of $1,095,151, equal to 10 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $360,469, or 3 cents a share in the second 1939 quarter. For six months to June 30 net was $1,535,905, equal to 14 cents on the common against $53,427, or $1.22 a share on the 7 per cent preferred in the first half of 1939.

The company stated it received from foreign subsidiaries in the first six months $661,536 in dividends but withheld them from the current income report and would not include them in income statements until earnings of such subsidiaries for the full year have been determined.

Youngstown Sheet Profit In Quarter Is Lower

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP) — Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. reported second quarter net profit of $1,169,283 against $1,253,929 in the first quarter and $329,086 the second quarter of 1939.

After preferred dividends, second quarter earnings were equal to about 57 cents a share on the 1,675,008 shares of outstanding, against 63 cents the first quarter and seven cents the second quarter of 1939.

General Motors Units Show Increased Sales

DETROIT (AP)—Chevrolet division of General Motors reported retail sales of new cars for the second 10-day period of July numbered 29,647. Sales for the first 10-day period of the month were 27,869.

Buick division of General Motors reported its new car retail sales totaled 7,935 during the second 10-day period of July. Retail sales of new units in the preceding 10 days numbered 7,992.

Bargaining Trade Block Urged for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The United States was called upon here at the opening of the National Foreign Trade Convention to cast aside fear and march forward in its own greatness to combat inroads on its trade by forming a solid bargaining block with Latin America, Canada, Australia, and all other branches of the British Empire to deal unitedly for markets with a totalitarian Europe and Far East.

Forecasting that, whatever the military outcome in Europe, strong efforts would be made to establish a trade-proof economic bloc on the continent, James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, keynoting this convention to safeguard America's export-import interests, predicted that such a united democratic front would secure equality of treatment and fair dealing in international commerce.

Unity Essential

Such unity in promoting world trade would be a force no dictatorship or combination of dictatorships could combat, Mr. Farrell said.

Pan America and the British Empire! That's the united trade front some 2,000 businessmen of the Nation are asked here to consider as the best means of salvaging and restoring some part of the United States' normal $2,500,000,000 export-import business. At the present, Mr. Farrell said, much of this tremendous source of national income must be written off, at least until a military decision is achieved in Europe.

Expediency must govern business, Mr. Farrell said, not fixed rules. Because the future "is obscured by an impenetrable fog," he declared, United States policies must be dictated by the Nation's necessities.

Referring to the "uncertainty" of trade relations with the Orient, "due to the Sino-Japanese war and the trade effects of the Philippine Independence Act," Mr. Farrell emphasized that a strong bargaining bloc to deal with an iron-fisted Europe was essential if the United States was not to become an isolated nation in world trade. He pointed out that Mr. Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, who is attending this convention, had strongly advocated a tight economic bloc for the British Empire countries. Why not extend it to the Americas? was his argument.

In upholding the Monroe Doctrine as a practical national policy, Mr. Farrell insisted that there was no analogy between a Monroe Doctrine of Pan America and the "similar" doctrines proposed by Germany and Italy for Europe and Japan for the Far East.

The very essence of the United States' Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Farrell said, was the security of individual nations and their right to sovereign independence and freedom from outside intervention. The Monroe Doctrine, he said, never proposed a "protectorate" over other nations. Yet such protection, the speaker emphasized, is what is meant by totalitarian claims to a "Monroe Doctrine of Europe" or Asia.

Must Develop Trade

Touching upon United States trade with Latin America, the foreign trade expert declared that this nation "should place no reliance on the generally accepted theory that trade increase invariably follows loans." Valuable trade in this area, he said, can only follow a "period of years of intense development of Latin American resources." He cited loans made in 1925-29 to Latin America amounting to $970,000,000 which resulted in an export increase in the United States of $166,000,000. However, such trade, he said, is mutually beneficial.

The speaker warned against a "defeatist attitude" because United States citizens "are too conscious of the greatness of our Nation, of its vast potential resources, to fear what the future may bring or to doubt our own determination and ability as a nation to preserve the American way of life."

While upholding the Hull reciprocal trade agreements program as "sound under normal conditions," and "ably administered," Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, told the bankers' session of the convention that the United States may have to resort to trade practices "born of expediency and necessity" outside of free trade theories. He also forecast that this Nation might have to resort to barter, although maintaining as far as possible the reciprocal trade program.

Many Jobs to Be Done

While warning that American businessmen should be on guard against pouring their resources into quicksand, Mr. Rovensky said that in South America "there is a job to be done on tin," both in mining and refining; "a job to be done on rubber" to make North and South America "independent of outside sources"; a "job to be done in producing Central and South American handicraft articles for sale in the United States; and another "job" in developing natural resources, and agricultural and industrial possibilities of "neighboring countries."

The lessons of the past year for all the Americas, the speaker said, was "United we stand; divided we fall." He said all the Americas should adopt "a determined policy between us that, 'I will be number one with you if you will be number one with me.'"

Celotex Official

L. R. Boulware

Elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Celotex Corp. Mr. Boulware also becomes a member of the board of directors and the executive committee. He was formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Carrier Corp.

All Security Sales From Invaded Lands Need U. S. Approval

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt ordered steps today designed to prevent "bootlegging" of securities from invaded European countries in violation of "freezing" orders.

Under a series of Presidential orders, the sale in this country of any securities or other assets from the invaded countries must be approved by the Treasury.

The new order was aimed at the possibility of such securities being smuggled into this country and being sold by Americans or other persons not subject to the "freezing" orders.

It requires Treasury approval of the sale of any security, regardless of apparent ownership, if the security bears any foreign tax stamp or other evidence of having been owned at any time in one of the invaded countries. Belgium and France, for instance, have stamp taxes which would identify securities from those countries.

Bethlehem Steel Calls Debentures

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. has called for redemption on August 26 a total of $23,040,000, principal amount, of its 15-year sinking fund convertible 3½ per cent debentures, due 1952, it was announced.

The debentures to be redeemed will be determined by lot, and holders will be paid $1,050 per $1,000 debenture plus interest accrued and unpaid to August 26.

The company at mid-month sold privately to banks $20,000,000 of three to 10-year serial notes bearing interest at rates of 1.25 to 2.60 per cent annually, and proceeds of this sale with other funds are to be used in the redemption of debentures.

June Tire Shipments Increase 17.5 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of automobile tires in June amounted to 6,718,761 units, an increase of 17.5 per cent over 5,720,249 in May and 14.9 per cent above 5,849,008 in June, 1939, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

Production in June totaled 5,127,384 compared with 5,415,314 in May and 4,975,604 in June, a year ago.

Inventory stood at 8,984,994 units at the end of June compared with 10,576,217 at the close of May and 8,632,494 a year ago.

St. Paul Road's Deficit Much Less Than Year Ago

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company reported a net operating deficit for the month of June of $154,527 as compared with $490,337 for the same month a year ago.

For the six months ended June 30 the net operating income was $3,023,475 as compared with $108,820 for the same period a year ago.

G. M. Profits $2.52 a Share In 6 Months

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—General Motors Corp., for the quarter ended June 30, today reported consolidated net income of $46,546,999 after normal charges and deduction of $26,700,000 as a special contingency reserve for possibly higher taxes and other "unusual" items.

This was equal after provision for preferred dividends to $1.02 a share on common stock.

In the like 1939 quarter the company reported net income of $47,814,603, equal to $1.06 a common share.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman, said the $26,700,000 contingency reserve deductions in the latest quarter included:

1—$15,000,000 "to cover possible additional taxes applicable to earnings in 1940, as well as possible future losses in view of the continuation of disturbed conditions abroad."

2—$6,200,000 "on account of the allowance for a vacation with pay to all hourly workers."

3—$5,500,000 for increased corporate income taxes in the first half under the 1940 revenue act.

Earns $2.52 Share

For the first six months of this year, General Motors reported net income of $113,575,460, equal to $2.52 a common share, compared with $100,992,531 or $2.24 a common share in the like 1939 period.

Commentin gon the nation's projected $10,000,000,000 defense spending, Mr. Sloan said:

"All are concerned with the problem of national defense. Likewise, all are involved in the huge cost necessitated by a program of this magnitude—few can escape. Superimposed upon billions of dollars of deficits incurred during the past few years, this additional expense to the nation will necessitate billions in additional deficits. Many will be lulled into a sense of security by the stimulation of business resulting from these expenditures. They will think good times have arrived in fact, but when the inevitable accounting is made, unfortunately the picture will look quite different."

Commenting on general business, Mr. Sloan mentioned that recently he had stated that the defense program "sooner or later" would have an important influence on industrial production.

"Currently, all the indices commonly used to determine the trend of business have improved," he told stockholders today in the quarterly report.

"It might be said that there are three possible reasons for their upward course: First, the effect of orders placed from overseas for war purposes: second, psychological improvement anticipating what is expected to take place sooner or later; and third, the influence of orders placed for national defense.

Effects of War Orders

"It will be recalled that, even before the defense program was announced, there was an indication that the downward pause of general business, which had prevailed since the beginning of the years, had been arrested, with indications that an advance was about to take place.

"Undoubtedly a sufficient time has elapsed since the placing of war orders from overseas to justify the belief that they now are having an appreciably effect in adding to the volume of production, and although the area in which such business has been placed has been rather limited up to the present, nevertheless, in an indirect way there results a general improvement in the economy as a whole.

"On the other hand, it is not reasonable to assume that any important direct stimulation has resulted as yet from orders placed for defense purposes. As a matter of fact, the influence of such business cannot be appreciable for some months to come, although there is evidence that some of the improvement which has occurred is the result of forward buying in anticipation of the effects of the defense program.

"Giving weight to all the facts and circumstances existing today, so far as the immediate forward viewpoint is concerned, it is likely that production will continue at a relatively high level, at least for some months to come—the uncertain factor, which might involve a setback but limited as to time and scope, being a possible early termination of the war."

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	83,220
1940 volume to date	132,784,925
1939 volume to date	125,264,795

Some Stocks Show a Gain; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Selected stocks, led by steels, worked up a modest rally in today's market after shifting aimlessly in early proceedings.

Activity broadened for an interval on the recovery move, then reverted to sluggishness. Gains at the best ran to a point or so for favorites. Near the final hour extreme advances were reduced. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 250,000 shares.

The forward tilt followed the official estimate putting this week's steel mill operations up a more than expected 2.2 points at 90.4 per cent of capacity, a new peak since last December. A factor also was the indication the list had been pretty well "sold out."

Stocks in front of the flurry included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Great Northern, Crown Cork, General Electric, Eastman Kodak, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Bond Irregular

Rail loans were well represented in the gaining group of an irregular bond market today.

Selective demand for the carriers reflected optimism on the transportation's industry's outlook for the remainder of the year.

Obligations of some members of the British Commonwealth were fairly well sought after coincident with the reported turn-down by China of a Japanese peace offer. Brisbane 5s were up around 2 points and Australia 4½s gained fractionally. Most other foreign dollar loans were at a standstill.

Domestic issues pushing up slightly included Third Avenue adjustment 5s, Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s, Alleghany stamped 5s, Armour 4s and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

Those holding stationary or giving ground a shade included American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, Walworth 5s and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

U. S. governments rarely appeared on the tape and the few that did were either unchanged or up a shade from Saturday's closing.

Chamber Concerned About Allowances On Tax Depreciation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce urged Congress to avoid "mistakes of world war days" in fixing tax depreciation allowances on national defense investments.

President Roosevelt said at a press conference that legislation dealing with amortization of such expenditures would have to be coupled with an excess profits tax in order to protect Treasury revenues. Proposals have been made to shorten the amortization period to five years.

The chamber said in a statement that many corporations had had great difficulty in recovering investments which became useless at the end of the war and that some concerns were in receivership before they could get final allowances.

Asserting that businessmen generally do not look upon national defense contracts requiring heavy investment as "very desirable business," the chamber added:

"Their prior experience is that the probabilities of ultimate loss are so great that if it were a matter of preference, they would rather not undertake such business. They are necessarily concerned that they do not subject themselves to very heavy losses of capital and that such contracts do not lead to years of dispute with the Government as to profits and taxes and therefore to continued uncertainties as to their capital position."

Wheat Prices Lose Part of Early Gains

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Hot weather, need of rain particularly in eastern sections of the commercial corn belt and reports of spring wheat damage gave grain prices a lift today. Firmness of securities also imparted some strength to grains.

Wheat and corn rose about a cent at times but were unable to hold all of the advance, due partly to a forecast of thundershowers in corn belt districts in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio missed by week-end precipitation. B. W. Snow, crop expert, had reports from the Dakotas that wheat condition has deteriorated during July, indicating the private estimates of production to be issued later this week may be smaller than a month ago.

Steel Rate Highest Since Last December

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Steel operations in the current week will be at 90.4 per cent of capacity, the highest level since last December 11, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

This was an increase of 2.2 points over last week's rate of 88.2 per cent. A month ago operations were 74.2 per cent and a year ago 59.3.

Business Failures Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures during the week ended July 25, totaled 233, Dun & Bradstreet reported, compared with 288 in the previous week and 291 a year ago.

Paris Bourse to Reopen

VICHY, France, July 29 (AP)—The Paris Bourse is expected to reopen tomorrow, an official said today.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	50	Abbott (1.60a)	6	58½	58½	58½	Jul 27
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	3	44	44	44	
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 25
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	— ½
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	40¼	39½	40	
7⅜	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	21	¾	⅝	⅝	Jul '24
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
17¼		Alleghany pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti ½e)	8	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	148½	148½	148½	+ ¼
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9	9	9	Jul 25
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11	11	11	Jul 26
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	16	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
75⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	1	31½	30½	31⅛	+1⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 26
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41¼	41	41	Jul 23
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 26
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	58½	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	36	36	36	Jul 26
2¾	2⅛	Am Cable & R	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jul 26
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	42½	42¼	42½	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Jul 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Jul 24
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 26
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	3	9	8¾	8¾	Jul 25
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6⅝	2½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	12	12	12	Jul 25
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	9	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	8	28½	27	28½	+2½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	4	4	Jul 24
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 27
2⅜	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jul 26
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21	20¾	21	+ ½
6⅝		Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 20
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	57½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
63	30	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	51¼	50¾	51¼	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 27
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 25
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5½	2	Am Power & Lt	7	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	2	48	48	48	— ¼
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	2	41½	41½	41½	
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad & St S	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	1	62½	62½	62½	+2½
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 25
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134⅞	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		56	56	56	Jul 22
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	6	23⅛	22½	23½	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14	14	14	+ ¾
93	74⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	74¾	74⅜	74⅜	Jul 27
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	5	159¾	159½	159¾	— ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	74	73½	73½	—1
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	75	75	75	— ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	145	145	145	Jul 27
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	4	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	Jul 19
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	38¾	38½	38½	Jul 26
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	11	5	4⅞	5	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	39	39	39	Jul 19
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	45	19⅜	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 22
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	3	14	14	14	Jul 25
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	2	101	101	101	
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	16	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	40	40	40	—1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf		68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8½	8½	8½	
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	Jul 23
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 24
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Jul 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	11	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	47	47	47	Jul 25
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	12⅛	12	12	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12½	Jul 2
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jul 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corn (¼e)	1	7	7	7	Jul 27
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	Jul 24
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62	62	62	+ ⅞
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	Jul 26
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 26
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8⅜	8½	Jul 26
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 27
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 27
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 26
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 17
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 26
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	6	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	4	18⅜	18½	18⅝	Jul 26
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	51½	51½	51½	Jul 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	53	79	77⅛	79	+1½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119	119	119	—1
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22¼	25	Black & Dk (1)	1	17	17	17	Jul 27
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 27
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 22
28⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	25½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	27⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
24½	17	Borden Co (.60e)	3	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	1	15¾	15½	15⅝	
2⅜	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jul 27
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jul 27
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	31	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ¾
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42⅛	42½	Jul 26
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	63	24⅛	23½	24	+ ½
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	6	17¼	17	17¼	
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal(¾e)	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ½
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3½	3¾	
6½	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27½	27¼	27½	Jul 27
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	16¼	16⅛	16¼	Jul 27
12½	7½	Burr Add (30e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 26
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	Jul 24
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	15	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7	7	7	Jul 26
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11⅛	11¾	Jul 20
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	33	33	33	— ¼
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jul 26
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 25
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48	48	48	Jul 24
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	47½	47	47½	+1¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	2	26¾	28⅛	28½	+ ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 25
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17½	17½	17½	Jul 24
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	
6	3	Century Rib M		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	24¼	24	24	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 27
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 25
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	Jul 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jul 26
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	9	38	37½	38	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Jul 24
2½	⅞	Chi & E ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	1⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅛	⅛	Jul 27
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1	1	1	Jul 26
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
3¼	1⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 25
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
5⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 24
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10⅛	10	10	Jul 26
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	54	71	67	70½	+3½
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	32¾	33	+ ½
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	27	27	27	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103½	103½	103½	
3	56	Coca-Cola A (3)		58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	22	22	22	Jul 25
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	16	16	16	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	7	19	18½	19	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82	82	82	—2
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 24
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	81	81	81	+1
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	5	29	28½	29	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Jul 19
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	Jul 24
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	+1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	16	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
27½	15	Conde Nast	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12	12	12	Jul 26
12⅜	10	Congress Cig ct	8	12	12	12	Jul 25
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	3	20	20	20	— ⅜
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 24
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	2	5½	5⅜	5½	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	12	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	Jul 26
11⅛	5⅜	Con Film Ind	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 22
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1⅜k)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 24
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 24
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 22
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 25
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 16
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100½	100	100	
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 27
15⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 27
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	Jul 26
9¼	5⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 27
40⅜	27⅜	Cont Motors	3	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Cont O Del (¾e)	5	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont Oil Del (½e)	4	22	22	22	Jul 26
33	18½	Cop'weld (.60e)	1	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Jul 24
77	47	Corn Prods (3)	4	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	+ ¾
65⅛	44½	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	Jul 25
179	165	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
7½	4	Coty Internat'l	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1½	⅝	Crane Co	6	15	14¾	15	
24¼	13	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jul 25
32¾	23	Crosley Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	Jul 24
74¾	38⅝	Crown Cork & S	12	24⅞	23⅞	24¾	+1½
38⅞	18⅜	Cr C pf xw (2½)	1	37	37

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wide Changes In Post-War World Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What will happen to American industrial development amid world shifts dominated by a gigantic home defense program? The answer, constituting a realistic background for business planning, is offered by George C. Smith, St. Louis industrial analyst, in an absorbing brochure just published by the Brokers Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the industrial council of the Association, and assistant to the president of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, prepared the first comprehensive study of the effects of the last World War on American business for the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and it was his later studies of industrial and traffic congestion and decentralization which were used by the War Industries Board as a basis for issuing permits for new plant construction.

Outlook During War Period

Underlying Mr. Smith's whole discussion is this emphatic observation: "No nation permanently prospers from war, or from preparation for it. War will always bring strain and distortion. When war ends in Europe and our own army and navy are built up and equipped for a real defense program, we will face deflation and the difficulties which accompany it."

Here are the salient points in his reply to the question as to where, how far, and in what direction American industry will develop in this critical period:

1. Prices may be expected to rise. We have entered a period of expanded credits, increased outputs.

2. National income may be expected to rise.

3. Only where existing productive capacity is inadequate for war purposes does our present national defense plan give consideration to the expansion of industrial facilities or construction of new facilities. "Educational orders" have followed closely the existing industrial pattern geographically. If the program which the Army and Navy have been developing for the past 18 years is carried out, it is not probable that many completely new industrial-development opportunities will be afforded as an immediate result of war orders. But a large indirect result should follow. Some new factories will of course be built, and many existing ones will be expanded. Under any circumstances we can be assured of an active industrial real estate market.

4. Advanced buying against anticipated needs and purchases made in fear that supplies may give out mean an increase in storage-facility requirements, absorption of and the addition to warehouse space, for manufacturers and wholesalers as well as larger retail establishments.

5. Markets surrendered by the warring nations offer our producers unusual opportunities to expand their foreign trade. (Our exports this year have increased 50 per cent over last year. South America shows the largest increase.)

Capacity Enormously Increased

6. Because of important differences in the situation it is impossible for the economic history of the last War to repeat itself. America's capacity to produce has been enormously increased. Our highly developed synthetic and organic chemical industries are almost wholly new since 1914, insure us production of nearly all essential raw materials. Deprivation of European imports will not seriously dislocate enterprises, as it did in 1914. In our Federal Reserve System we now have an instrumentality for the control of domestic credit and inflation. In our Export and Import Bank we have an aid to foreign trade, credit, and exchange machinery. We have checks we did not have before on price rises. We have ceased to be a debtor pation, and have established a gold reserve sufficient to be a base for expanding enterprise.

7. Careful consideration given in our industrial mobilization plan to placing munitions orders over as wide an area as possible will operate to further decentralize industry.

8. As the war and our rearmament program crowd out civilian needs from existing plants, numerous opportunities will be afforded for location of factories producing ordinary consumables. To a considerable extent, these will decentralize from present congested industrial areas.

9. Prices for residential properties will rise with any large advance in industry, but not as rapidly and perhaps not as high as in the last war. Older residential properties may be expected to have better demand.

10. Particularly in 100 per cent locations, business rents should tend upward.

Turning to the trade import of South America, Mr. Smith notes that development of this trade will require sales programs in different from those employed in the United States, an understanding of Spanish and Portuguese, a willingness to produce goods to specifications required—as they use metric measurements—compliance with packing and shipping instructions, and development of credit arrangements and financial connections.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	103.12	103.12	103.12
6 3¼s '45-43	108.12	108.12	108.12
1 3¼s '46-44	109.7	109.7	109.7
1 2¾s '47-45	-08.22	108.22	108.22
1 2¼s '53-51	103.9	103.9	103.19
1 2¼s '56-54	102.12	102.12	102.12
5 2¼s '60-55	107.26	107.26	107.26
7 2¾s '65-60	106.16	106.14	106.16

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	107	107	107

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	99	99	99
19 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	87½	87⅞
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	72½	72½	73½
22 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45	44¼	45
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	105	105	105
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	108	108
6 Am&For P 5s 2030	49	49	49
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 Am T&T 5 ½s' 43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Arm Del 4s 57	101	100⅞	101
2 Arm Del 4s 55	101	101	101
9 AT&SF 4s 95	106½	106¼	106¼
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	103	103	103
1 Atl&Cha Al 4½s44	95	95	95
3 A C Line cit 4s 52	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 A C Line 4½s 64	47	46⅜	46⅞
1 Atl Refins 3s 53	105	105	105
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	66	66	66
3 B&O S W 5s 45	45	45	45
4 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
19 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 Boston&Me 5s 67	74	73¾	74
7 Boston&Me 5s 55	77	77	77
13 Boston&Me 4s 60	72⅝	72	72½
30 Boston&Me 4½s 70	72½	72	72½
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108	108
4 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	111⅛	111½	111½
1 BKly U Gas 5s 50	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	57	57	57
4 CanNat 5s '69 Jly	83½	83⅜	83½
1 CanNat 5s '69 Oct	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 CanNor 6½s '46	96½	96½	96½
5 CanPac 4½s '46	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 CanPac 4½s '60	57	57	57
1 CanPac 4s perp	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 CenNewEng 4s '61	49¼	49¼	49¼
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	44¾	44	44¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	64	64	64
2 Cerro de Pas 5½s '48	74	74	74
5 C&O 3½s 96D	100	100	100
11 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100¾	100¼	100⅜
2 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	78½	78½	78½
2 CB&Q 4s III '49	100	100	100
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	27⅛	27⅛
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	60	60	60
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	5	5	5
2 Chi&P&Pac 5s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	22	22	22
Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	13½	13½	13½
1 Chi Rv 5s '52	44	44	44
3 C R I & P rfg 4s 34	6	5⅞	6
4 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	5	5	5
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
52 City of NY 5½s	95½	95½	95½
9 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
37 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51	51	51
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104⅜	104⅜
5 Coml Mackay Inv 6s	ww38	37¾	38
15 Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	122	121½	122
15 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅝	109⅛	109⅝
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
9 Consum P 1st 3¼s 69	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¼	104⅛	104½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17	15½	15½
5 Cuba RR 7½s '46	23	22⅞	23
2 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
12 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	49	48⅞	49
25 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109½	109½
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅝	106¼	106¼
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107	107	107
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	111¼	110¾	111¼
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	11	11	11
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¼	24¾	25⅛
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
10 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	105¼	105	105
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	86	86
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102½	102½	102½
5 Gt Nor 3s '67	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Gulf M&N 5s '50	77	77	77
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103½	103	103½
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44	43¾	44
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¾	11¾	11¾
9 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39⅛	39	39⅛
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42	42	42
3 Inland Stl 3s '61	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
2 Interb R Tr 5s '42	33	33	33
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	80¼	80	80¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	47½	47¼	47½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58⅛	58	58¼
2 Int Paper 6s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
10 Int T&T 5s '55	30	29½	29⅝
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	53	53	53
4 Jones&L Gh 5½s '59	97	96½	96½
10 KCP&SMem 4s '36	32	32	32
12 K C South 5s '50	65¼	65	65¼
4 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107¼	107¼
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48¾	48¾	48½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13½	13¼	13½
1 Leh Val T 5s '41 asd reg	45	45	45
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Loews 3½s '46	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108⅛	108	108
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
9 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	82⅜	82½	82½
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
1 Lou&AtlKnx&Cin4s'55	104½	104½	104½
4 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 MichConGas 4s '63	103	102¾	103
12 Mo-Ill 5s '59	80	79	80
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15½	15½	15½
12 Mo Pac 5s '80H	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Mob&Oh 5s '38 Ct	40	40	40
5 Mob&Oh 4½s '77	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7 Mob&O 4½s '77 Ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4 MonWPaBs4½s'60	110¼	110	110¼
4 MonWPaBubSv'65	111	111	111
25 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101	100¾	100¾
2 Mor&Essex 5s '55	37½	37½	37½
6 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	40⅛	39⅝	40
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104	104
13 N RRMex 4s '51 ctf	1	1	1
1 NOTex&M 5½s '54	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 NY & Putnam 4s 93	50¼	50¼	50¼
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅞	57½	57⅞
40 NYC 4½s 2013	53⅛	52½	53⅛
17 NYC cn 4s 98	57	56⅞	57
9 NYC cv 3¼s 52	54½	54¼	54½
6 NYCh&StL 5½s74A	64½	64¼	64½
31 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	55⅜	55	55⅜
5 NY G El H&P 5s 48			
8 NYNH&H cv 4s	17	17	17
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67			
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	106	106	106
20 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	105½	105½
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59½	59	59¼
17 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
17 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52	51½	52
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
10 OgdenALCha 4s 48	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Ohio Conn Ry 4s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	106	106	106
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	70	70	70
1 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¼	109	109¼
1 Pac Gas & E 3¾s 61	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
6 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅛	112	112⅛
34 Pen-Dix 6s 41 A	100¾	100⅝	100¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108½	108½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90¼	90¼	90
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48	114	114	114
1 Peen RR 3¾s 70	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
33 Pen RR 3½s 52	85¾	85½	85¾
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	60½	60½	60½
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	67½	66	67½
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59	59	59
7 Pere Marq 4s 56	57¾	57	57¾
1 Phila Co 5s 67	106	106	106
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110¼	110¼
17 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	31½	31½	31½
47 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14⅛	15	14⅜
10 Philippine Ry 4s '37	4	3¾	3¾
52 Pitts&WVa 4½s '58 A	52	52	52
3 Pitt&W Va 4½s '59 B	52	52	52
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	52	52	52
1 PubSvcE&G 5s 2037	145	145	145
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109	109	109
15 Read rfg 4½s '97 A	68½	68	68
16 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	51	50½	50½
12 Republic Steel 4½s '61	98⅜	98	98⅜
11 Republic Steel 4½s '56	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
1 StLPub Svc 5s '59	63½	63½	63½
1 StLSF 4s '50 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 StLSF 4s '50 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 St L SW 5s '52	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 St LSW rfg 5s '90	8½	8½	8½
2 SLP&KC ShL 4½s '41	5½	5½	5½
3 SAn&A Pass 4s 43	65¾	65½	65⅞
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	7½	7½	7½
21 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅞	96¾	96¾
5 Socony-Vac 3s64	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 So Pac 4½s 68	39⅜	38¾	38¾
7 Sou Pac 4½s 81	39¼	39¼	39¼
18 So Pac 4½s 69	39½	39	39¼
8 So Pac cit 4s 49	39	38⅝	38⅝
3 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45½	45½	45½
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	70¾	70¾	70¾
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 South Ry gen 4s 56	55⅜	54⅞	55⅜
2 Spokane Int 5s 55	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	94	94	94
8 Swift&Co 3½s 50	105¼	105	105
16 T RR A St L 4s 53	100½	100½	100½
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	103	103	103
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80	67	67	67
2 Third Ave 5s 37	100	100	100
55 Third Ave a] 5s 60	13	13½	13
3 Third Ave 4s 60	57	56¼	56¼
2 Third Ave Railway 4s 60	13½	13½	13½
7 Tol Edison 3½s '68	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Tol Term 4½s '57	104	104	104
1 Tol Un Ry 4½s '56

Huge Wheat Crop Fills U. S. Bins to Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29—The grain elevators of the Middle West are filling with the greatest load of grain they have held since the early 1930's.

Beginning far to the south, in Texas and Oklahoma, the harvest has clattered slowly northward as the advancing summer has dried the wheat to the perfect, golden ripeness required for the modern harvester-thresher known on the farm as a combine. Most of the fields in the Nation's greatest winter wheat areas, in central and western Kansas, already have been cut. Their production is rolling into the terminal markets in thousands of railroad cars. Threshing rigs meanwhile are progressing through the small binder-cut fields farther east, adding many rivulets to the great stream of grain from the West.

For the westernmost wheat lands, the crop is remarkable. The seed was planted last fall in dust, with the hope that later rains would cause it to sprout. But in many fields it lay dormant all winter, while winds playing over the loose soil seemed to be taking it right out of the ground.

From Desert to Oasis

Then came early spring rains, and a surprising appearance of green growth. Since then the weather has been favorable, and the yields now being measured are in many cases above average, while the quality of the grain apparently has suffered little.

The only apparent result is great variation in the ripening dates of the fields in flat, open country where uniformity is the rule. The extent of the recovery is indicated by mid-July estimates that the crop in six Middle Western States is worth $150,000,000, compared with May estimates of $112,000,000. This surprising recovery does not mean that the southwestern wheat crop is of unusual size. Sharp reductions in acreage, largely in compliance with AAA allotments, will make the total output below the average of recent years.

Near-record stocks in elevators, in spite of the smaller production, also are traceable to activities of the Federal Government. Wheat stored as security on government loans filled much of the elevator space throughout the producing areas before the 1940 crop influx started. At Kansas City, for instance, about half of the more than 60,000,000 bushels of storage capacity was in use.

New Crop Taxes Elevators

As a result, when the new crop began to pour in, the smaller elevators in the wheat areas were quickly filled. In several cases, grain was piled on the ground to await storage or shipment. Movement to the primary market at Kansas City quickly reached the largest volume on record, a total of 3,076 carloads arriving July 4 and 5.

Much of the arriving grain went into terminal elevator storage, the week ended July 13 showing an increase of 9,418,979 bushels in elevator stocks, the greatest gain in any like period on record. Part of this volume was stored as security on government loans, part in expectation of higher prices.

Many of the big elevators approached capacity loads; but an increase in outgoing shipments to millers in the North and East eased the situation before an overflow resulted. Meanwhile, shipments abroad remain at unusually low levels.

Although prices have shown no improvement the financial outlook for the farmers of the Middle West and Southwest is good. Figures compiled by agricultural experts in Kansas City show substantial gains for nine southwestern States so far in 1940, compared with 1939. If the rate of improvement is maintained it is estimated agriculture in those states—Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Colorado—will have an income this year a third of a billion dollars above its receipts last year.

'There Ain't Gonna Be No Run-Off' Appears Sure for O'Daniel in Texas

DALLAS, Texas, July 29 (AP)—W. Lee O'Daniel, Texas' radio orator Governor, appears to have piled up enough votes in Saturday's first Democratic primary to bear out the campaign tune, "There Ain't Gonna Be No Run-off." He wrote the song for his hillbilly band.

The former flour salesman today was far in front of five other Gubernatorial candidates, having 53.4 per cent of the approximately 875,000 votes tabulated by the Texas Election Bureau.

Governor O'Daniel needed more than 50 per cent of the votes to escape a run-off. In the primary two years ago, he was given slightly above 51 per cent of the vote.

Returns from 242 of the State's 254 counties, including 74 complete, gave: Governor O'Daniel 467,503; State Railroad Commissioner Ernest O. Thompson, 185,423; Highway Commissioner Harry Hines, 95,285; former Gov. Miriam A. ((Ma") Ferguson, 72,392; Railroad Commissioner Jerry Sadler, 48,546, and Cyclone Davis Jr., 3,853.

Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in Texas.

Senator Tom Connally was renominated for his third six-year term by an overwhelming majority over two opponents.

Nineteen of the 20 National Representatives seeking renomination appeared assured of victory. The only exception was Representative Clyde Garrett of Eastland, who will be in a runoff with District Judge Sam Russell of Stephenville. Incomplete returns gave Mr. Garrett 15,271 votes, Judge Russell 13,734 and former Representative Thomas L. Blanton 7,206.

Marvin Jones of Amarillo, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, was the only congressman who did not ask renomination. Deskin Wells, Wellington newspaper editor, and State Representative Eugene Worley of Shamrock were leading for the run-off positions in the race to succeed him.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.; Oct. 6, 20.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 4, Sept. 1., Oct. 6.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 1, Oct. 6.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc. on Aug. 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 4, 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KCA, 1230kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on Aug. 25, Sept. 22.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc. on Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 4, 15; Oct. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8, 22; Oct. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 20.

Hitler Felicitates Duce In Anniversary Honor

ROME, July 29 (AP)—Premier Mussolini received congratulations from Adolf Hitler and Fascist leaders today as he observed his anniversary. As usual Italian newspapers refrained from mentioning the Duce's age.

Herr Hitler's telegram said: "In bonds of comradeship I wish to express my own as well as my people's heartfelt good wishes on your birthday. These wishes are for you personally as well as for the leadership of your state, and for a victorious ending to our mutual battle for the freedom of our peoples."

Newspaper Guild Picketing Enjoined

MONROE, La., July 27 (AP)—District Court Judge J. T. Shell granted 15 merchants an injunction today prohibiting members of the Monroe Newspaper Guild from picketing stores, making announcements from sound trucks or publishing their (merchants) names in an "unfair" list in Guild publications.

Guild members had been distributing hand bills in front of stores of merchants who have been advertising in the Monroe News-Star and Morning World since the walkout of editorial, business office and mailing room employees April 11.

The Guild had been employing sound trucks to announce names of merchants whom they termed unfair and also had been distributing periodically publications containing lists of merchants who advertised in the newspapers.

Guild attorneys indicated they would appeal the decision.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Boulder Creek: Boulder Creek High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., August 4.
Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 8 p. m., August 4.
El Segundo: Women's Club, Mariposa and Standard Streets, 3 p. m., August 4. (Note change of hours and date)
Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Manhattan Avenue, 8 p. m., August 5.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Gage and Rugby Avenues, 8 p. m., August 8.
Long Beach (joint lecture): Municipal Auditorium, American Avenue, 3 p. m., August 4.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., August 9.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., August 6.

Illinois

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., August 9.

Political 'Cricket' As Played in Arkansas

STUTTGART, Ark., July 29 (AP)—Mayor Harley Stump, Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas, believes in giving the opposition a "break."

He has issued a proclamation asking Stuttgart business firms to close for two hours next Wednesday so that owners and employees could hear Gov. Carl E. Bailey, seeking renomination at the forthcoming Democratic primary, speak at a political rally here.

Canada Studies Plan to Register All Private Guns

OTTAWA, Ont., July 27 (AP)—Recommendations made to the Canadian House of Commons by its special Committee on the Defense of Canada regulations provide for registration before Sept. 15 of all rifles and shotguns. After that date anyone in possession of an unregistered firearm would be liable to a fine of $50, 30 days in jail, or both.

Officers would be empowered to register every firearm unless they were satisfied that the possession of the weapon was not in the interest of the public safety. Other owners of firearms would be required to deliver them to authorities within 10 days.

Adoption of the recommendation of the Committee would not affect American hunters bringing guns to Canada, as regulations already require the registration of such arms.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS
Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 407 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with a leading concern. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Boxes. Good Profits. Extra Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-42, Fitchburg, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

RETIRED business woman wants home with care by August 1; North Side. Write G-9, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

UNEQUALLED CHRISTMAS CARDS
Assortments include Superior 21-card box for $1. Full line of 50 for $1, with name. Stationery. Generous profits.
KATHRYN FIELDING CO.
37 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will share present apartment or select another with woman; $35 monthly including meals. Eckert, Nat. 2520, Ex. 165.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

5th Ave., 1150 (96th) N. Y. C. 6, 8, 9 ROOM suites; magnificent park views; open fireplaces, spacious layouts; from $1,750. Premises or Duff & Conger, 1142 Madison Ave. BUtterfield 8-1200.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

VERMONT HILLS, near Woodstock — Small camp cottage; 2 good beds, 1 camp, plumbing, $75 for August; references. P. O. 297, Stonington, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; summer rates $17 up; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TORONTO, ONT.—Scotch broadloom rug 10x14, perfect condition, $90; also stair carpet to match, 10 yds., $40. TR. 1843.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEBAGO LAKE, ME.—Shore front, 2 cozy cottages, nicely furnished, improvements; gorgeous view; 4½ acres pines, privacy, bathing, fishing; going west, sell, rent, Phone Elsa May, 10463 White Plains; write B. Gerard, Naples, Me.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

SMALL OFFICE—Furnished or unfurnished, suitable for practitioner, Fifth Ave. Write Box S-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $27. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1517 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.—Newly decorated singles or doubles; excellent food; easy walking distance downtown; transients accommodated. Decatur 5716.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

HALIFAX, N. S.
Mrs. V. Bigelow 20 South Park Street
Near Christian Science Church

"RIVER BREEZE," Riverside Dr., U. S. Rt. 201, Augusta, Me.—Modern home; day or week. Mrs. Howard MacFarlane; tel. 838-W.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred, adult family; near church, transportation. Lopez, WI. 7-2849.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave., 5G—Private family offers business man unusual large front room; running water; elevator. De Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Private suite of two rooms connecting bath, two sleeping porches in private home; gentlemen. Woodley 9276.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Kindergarten training, French, elementary music, wishes position. Box J-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Part time housework by middle-aged reliable woman. Box P-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Get our offer before selling.

Maine

BANGOR

NO DOWN PAYMENT
and only
15 cents a day buys a big 6.2 cubic foot
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
on our Meterator Plan
The
BANGOR HYDRO STORES

THE COFFEE HOUSE
Half a block from City Hall
33 Franklin Street, Dial 2-2284
Luncheon 11 to 2, Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Supper 5 to 7

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Bathing Suit Headquarters for All the Family
Men, women, misses, boys, and girls will find us ready to serve them with the right bathing suits for fun on the beach and fun in the water. Also ready with all the accessories that add to your pleasure. Mail orders filled.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-3241 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Dependable Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

FOR THE PHOTO FAN:
● We carry a complete line of Fine Cameras and Complete Photo Supplies. Write or visit us for whatever you need.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET ● PORTLAND

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

Summer Blankets
for Summer Comfort!
Light as a zephyr . . . just enough warmth for Summer nights!
HARRY G. EMMONS

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

DOVER

To Cook in a Jiffy

Tender, juicy
STEAKS
Webb's Grocery Tel. 73
WE DELIVER 158 Washington St.

MAINE

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Bathing Suit Headquarters for All the Family
Men, women, misses, boys, and girls will find us ready to serve them with the right bathing suits for fun on the beach and fun in the water. Also ready with all the accessories that add to your pleasure. Mail orders filled.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
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WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

TEL. 230
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
Jantzen Swim Suits for Men, Women and Children
432 Central Avenue

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57
Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Bay State Paints, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils, Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frosted Beverages and Frozen Desserts
easily made at home from
ingredients on our shelves or
Fearons Ice Cream, ready to serve. Best of Cold Meats and others quickly cooked. Frosted Foods—Fresh Fruits.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut Street Phones 296 and 4567

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NASHUA

SHOP the NEW Poirier's
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleums
Whitney Maple—Cushman Creations
Stoves—Venetian Blinds—Gifts
POIRIER FURNITURE CO. INC.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

Where Shall We Eat? Try
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
RESTAURANT SERVICE
Air Conditioned for Comfort
153 MAIN STREET TEL. 272

PORTSMOUTH

August Fur Sale
At French's
August 2nd to 10th inclusive
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
37 Market Street

The CANDY SHOP
A Special Treat—
Our Homemade Ice Cream
14 Market Square Tel. 130

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
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4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
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THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

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Carefully Selected Foods
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No matter where you holiday this summer just write
Robinson's
SHOPPING SERVICE
A personal shopper will take care of your needs promptly and carefully

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English Dinnerware
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McINTOSH & WATTS
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily except Sunday.
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DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

REVITALIZED
This remarkable drycleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next Drycleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
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DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
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All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented

TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
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41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
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STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
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Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

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SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

FUR COATS
Made in August at Summer Prices
VERY DARK MINK
For Special Coats
A. PICHET
Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from 3.95 to 9.00

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns, good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

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J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chas., 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN 3620. At your service as usual. Promptness, neatness, accuracy.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 65 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 103 Portobello Road
North Kensington

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CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery, BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

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LADY seeks useful post in London as companion (daily); good reader and needlewoman; willing undertake light duties or would assist in shop. Box W-1589, BCM/CSM, London.

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SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand typewriting; translations; staff; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, Ltd., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

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KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WEStern 8758.

LONDON, Hampstead, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional, restful and homelike, quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles, Tel. MAI. 2631.

LONDON—Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1—Bed-sitting rooms 14/6; with breakfast 21/-; partial board 35/-. VICtoria 3306.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING POWER, INTERNAL PHONES, INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

ALAN McAFEE, LTD.
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LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

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The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
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26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

"ELLEY'S are carrying on"
It will be a wise precaution to have some Glass Substitute in hand.
We can supply at 7d a sqr. ft.
DAVID ELLEY LTD.
496 Streatham High Road, S. W. 16.
Write or Phone Pollards 4929.
Stocks of Paint and Ironmongery as usual

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Switzers
TRAVELLING and SPORTS GOODS
Extensive and thoroughly modern stocks. Moderate prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

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Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
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Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURES from life or photo. H. M. Forces and Families. Special price 5 guineas, with pocket case 5½ guineas. GRACE CRESWELL, A.R.M.S. 13 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1 VICtoria 3306

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages; week-ends a speciality. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2 PADdington 3359

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215—£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. Telephone Western 0181.

NORTH LONDON—Furnished flat, 3 rooms and kitchen, £2 weekly; self-contained unfurnished flat, 2 large rooms, kitchen-bathroom, 25/- weekly; garden flatlet, 1 large room and kitchen, 15/- weekly. Box W-1590, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 1.—Self-contained furnished flat, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom; suitable 1 or 2 ladies. Box W-1588, BCM/CSM, London.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aguirre, Dr. Pedro (pä'-thrō ä-gēr'-rā) — President of Chile.

Bardossy, Laszlo (läs'-lō bŏr'-dō-zhĭ)—Hungarian Minister to Rumania, recently returned to Budapest.

Batista, Col. Fulgencio (fo͞ol-hĕn'-syō bä-tēs'-tä) — President-elect of Cuba.

Baudoin, Paul (pôl bō'-dwăn') — French Foreign Minister in Marshal Pétain's Government.

Camacho, Gen. Manuel Avila (mä-nwäl' ä'-vē-lä kä-mä'-chō)—Declared to have won Mexico's presidential election.

Konoye, Prince Fumimaro (fo͞o'-mĭ-mä-rō kō'-nō-ĕ)—New Japanese Premier.

Manollescu, Mihail (mē'-hä-ĕl' mä'-noi-lĕ'-sko͞o) — Rumania's new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mihail, Gen. Ion (yôn mē'-hä-ĕl')—New Vice-Premier of Rumania.

Popescu, Gen. David (dä'-vĕd pō-pĕ'-sko͞o) — Rumania's new Minister of the Interior.

Urdarianu, Ernest (ĕr-nĕst' o͝or'-dä-ryä'-no͞o)—Newly appointed Minister of the Palace and chief of Rumania's nationalist party.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dobruja (dō'-brō͞o-jä)—Territory which Bulgaria seeks to recover from Rumania.

Iraq (ē'-räk') — Former British mandate, now a kingdom in the northeastern part of the Arabian Peninsula.

Rio de Janeiro (rē'-ō dā zhä-nā'-rō)—Capital of Brazil.

Tangier (tăn-jēr') — International zone in Morocco, taken over by Spain for the preservation of neutrality.

Key: āle, câotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, hĕre, ẻvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Insulation

A new outlet for surplus American cotton is insulating material which can be made from cotton, linters, and spinnable waste.

Daily Quotation

BY ALL means use sometimes to be alone.
Salute thyself; see what thy soul doth wear;
Dare to look in thy chest, for 'tis thine own,
And tumble up and down what thou find'st there. GEORGE HERBERT.

In Lighter Vein

Accommodating

The rich man eyed the young man up and down.

Rich Man: "So you want to marry my daughter? Have you already fixed the date of the wedding?"

Youth: "I leave that entirely to your daughter."

"Do you want a big wedding or a small family affair?"

"I leave that entirely to your wife, sir."

"How big is your income, young man?"

"I leave that entirely to you, sir."—Wochenschau.

"The neighbors are complaining about the noise, Mr. McGregor."

"What noise? I took off my boots."

Unlikely

At the tea-party a long argument had been going on about whether or not women should be allowed to do men's jobs.

The local auctioneer decided to take a hand.

"At any rate," he said mildly, "mine is a profession that women can't take up."

"Nonsense!" said a strong-minded woman. "A woman would make quite as good an auctioneer as a man."

"I wonder," replied the auctioneer. "Try to imagine an unmarried woman standing up before a crowd and saying: 'Now, gentlemen—all I want is an offer!' "—Tit-Bits.

Where Would You Find—

1. The largest bridge in New England?
2. The City of Tomorrow?
3. Drake University?
4. An eskimo?
5. The first passenger locomotive ever used on a railway?
6. Natchez?
7. The Tyrrhenian Sea?
8. The largest municipal park in the United States?
9. The Evergreen State?
10. The country where the Wars of the Roses took place?

(Answers appear on this page)

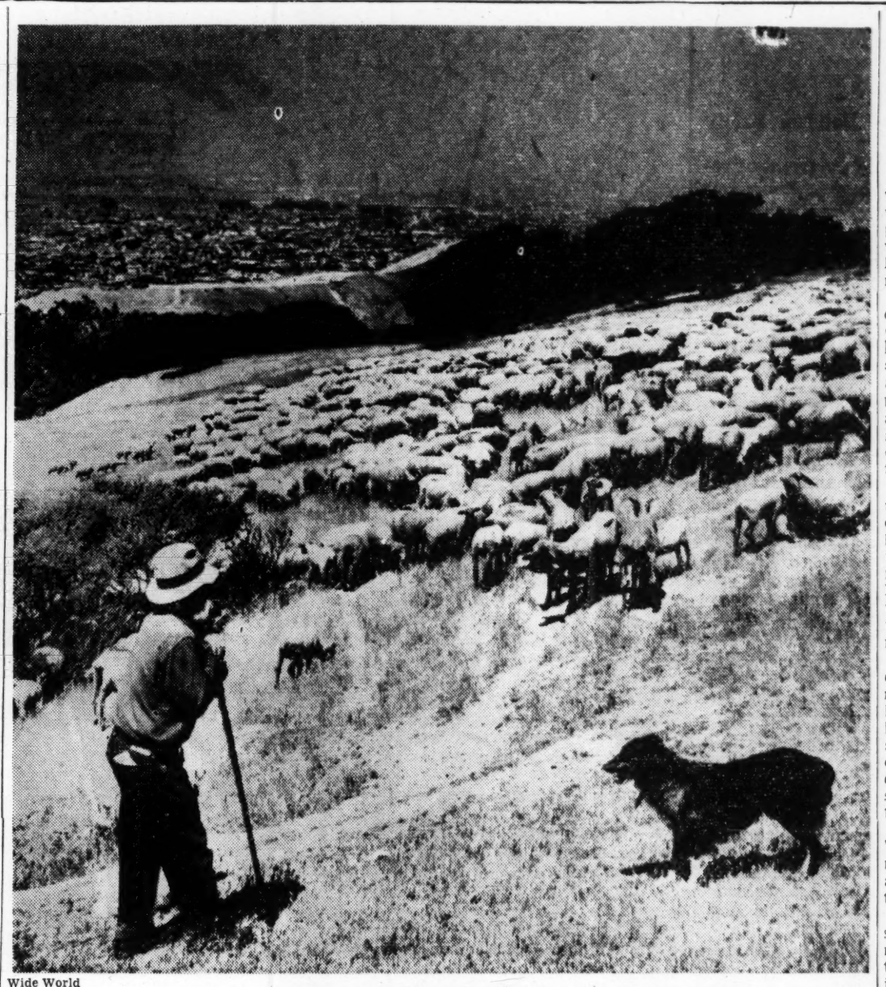
Daily Anecdote

McKinley Remembers

One winter afternoon, many years ago, a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio boarded a streetcar in Washington, and took the last unoccupied seat. Presently a washerwoman entered carrying a heavy basket, hastened past the Congressman and proceeded down the aisle in search of a seat; but none of the men seated noticed her.

The woman was swaying uncomfortably from a strap in front of a comfortably-seated acquaintance of the Congressman, when the latter walked down the aisle, picked up her basket, and escorted her back to his seat.

Some years later, this Congressman, then President of the United States, was considering two candidates in connection with the appointment of a minister to a certain foreign country. The two men appeared to possess equally satisfactory qualifications for the post, and the President was finding it difficult to make a choice. But then he remembered that one of the candidates had been the selfish gentleman on the streetcar. The other man got the appointment. William McKinley had a good memory.



Wide World

Linking the Urban and Pastoral

Sheep grazing on a hill overlooking Oakland, Calif., give the cameraman an interesting contrast between city and rural life.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Connecticut River Suspension Bridge between Middletown and Portland; opened in 1938; 13,420 feet long.
2. The popular theme exhibit at the New York World's Fair.
3. Des Moines, Iowa.
4. An American native of northern North America.
5. George Stephenson's world famous No. 1 stands on a pedestal in the station at Darlington England Stephenson drove the engine himself and was preceded by a horseman to clear the road of obstruction.
6. A commercial city and river port in southwestern Mississippi.
7. The body of water between Italy and Sardinia. Corsica and Sicily.
8. Fairmont Park in Philadelphia.
9. Washington.
10. The struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York for the English throne, 1455-1485; so called for the red and white roses which were the symbols of the Lancastrian and York houses, respectively.

Quotable Quotes on Government

Government on sound principles must replace Government by hunch.—Glenn Frank.

Between elections ours has become a Government by, for and of public officials and leaders of mobilized minorities.—Carl W. Ackerman.

A Government cannot legislate honesty, but Government can jail dishonesty.—Fiorello H. La Guardia.

There is no need to wink at the fact that many divisions of the Government are limping badly because of inadequate personnel.—Raymond Moley, 1934.

The ideal Government, as I view it, is that which combines the greatest amount of freedom for the individual with the greatest co-operative activity of the community.—Havelock Ellis, 1933.

We are in search of men who will serve the State without thought of reward; we are in search of men who have got the spirit, who have got the communal sense.—Ramsay MacDonald, 1933.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Ivy Can Cling To Vertical Wall?

In considering the question as to how ivy can climb and cling to walls and trees, it may be well to point out that the answer will vary with different species of ivy. Not all ivy uses the same climbing method.

The common or English ivy climbs by means of great numbers of aerial roots which grow out horizontally from the unillumined side of the stem. These rootlets are ageotropic and negatively phototropic, which means that they are not geotropic (do not tend to grow toward the center of the earth) and tend to grow away from, rather than toward, the light.

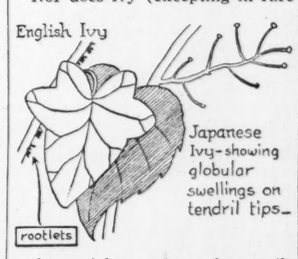
The myriad of tiny rootlets seek to find a foothold in cracks and crevices in the wall or bark. Their hold is not particularly secure and ivy can be torn relatively easily from most walls. Such tenacity as English ivy does attain is due to the great number rather than to the individual efficiency of the rootlets.

Japanese ivy, on the other hand, clings to the supporting surface by means of tendrils which have little knobs at their tips. When these knobs touch the wall or tree, they spread and flatten out to form disc-shaped suckers. These sucker discs secrete a mucilage-like substance which fairly glues the ivy to the supporting surface.

American ivy, also known as the Virginia creeper, is related to Japanese ivy. It climbs by means of aerial roots and suckers on the tips of tendrils.

Contrary to the general impression, ivy is not a parasite. It does not obtain its food and water from the tree or other plant on which it climbs. It gets its food from the soil in the usual manner, through its own underground roots. The aerial rootlets are for support only.

Nor does ivy (excepting in rare and special cases) make walls damp. Rather, it tends to dry and protect the walls on which it grows, and does them no harm if the surface is smooth and solid enough to prevent the rootlets from penetrating into deep cracks where the force of their swelling and growth might tend to widen the cracks.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Pupil That Remembered

West Mansfield, Mass.

A certain school principal had a most satisfying and illuminating experience lately that illustrates the eternal truths of kindness and consideration for others. In a world where strife and greed are temporarily rampant such experiences are a heartening encouragement to the good way of life.

A number of years ago, a boy was a great problem in high school. He was not vicious or mean. But he was full of life and mischief. His thoughtlessness and casualness were very trying to his teachers. Time after time he was sent to the principal's office for disciplinary action. He always admitted his faults and promised that he would try to do better.

Finally his case came up for discussion in a group meeting with all his teachers and the head of the school. The teachers were out of patience; they felt the lad had had every possible consideration. The principal called in the parents and the boy and discussed the situation thoroughly, and all agreed that they would do all they could to co-operate. The boy solemnly promised to go to work.

To summarize briefly, Robert finished school in good standing, went to college where he made an excellent record, and then into business. In business his naturally joyous and friendly disposition together with a genuine liking and willingness for work, made his progress rapid.

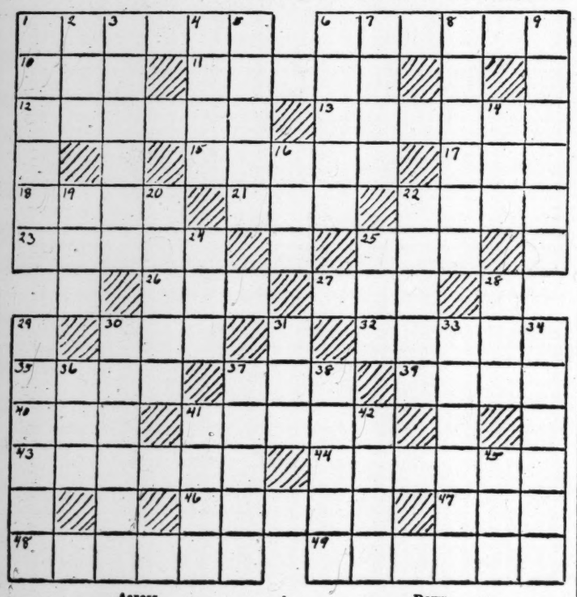
There came a time when the principal needed some sports equipment for some of his pupils who could not provide their own. In some manner, Robert heard of it. One morning, a generous check came in the mail with this note: "You were for me when everyone else seemed against me. Use this to make some boys and girls happy."

For Mankind

The capitalistic system will prevail only so long as those who own the capital will put it to the fullest and best use of mankind.—David T. Farrow.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Silas Marner, George Eliot hero, is what?
6—What is capital of New York?
10—Stem of what plant clings to walls by numerous fine aerial roots?
11—What Mexican river flows into Gulf of California?
12—Who is Oliver Hardy's co-star?
13—What is a commune of Upper Silesia, Prussia, near Beuthen?
15—Where is Almeria?
17—The catoblepas has been identified with what animal?
18—What is a diminutive feminine suffix of Latin and New Latin words?
21—Who fought under Attila (sing.)?
22—"He gets through too late who goes too ——."
23—John Loudon McAdam invented a method of building what?
25—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
26—What animal does Launce lead on stage in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
27—What place was Hadar's capital (Gen. 36:39)?
30—What river of England enters Thames at Weybridge?
32—What Belgian violinist was born in 1858?
35—What is a town of Massachusetts?
37—What is a shako?
39—Domino of three spots is what?
40—What is a snake of tropical America?
41—What Roman deity was represented with two opposite faces?
43—What Persian songbird is frequently mentioned in poetry?
44—Who was mother of Joseph and Benjamin?
46—Aenon, where John baptized, was near what place (John 3:23)?
47—Who was one of kings or princes of Midian (Josh. 13:21)?
48—What was name of a desert station of Israelites between Makheloth and Tarah (Num. 33:26)?
49—Who was King Hadar's mother-in-law (Gen. 36:39)?

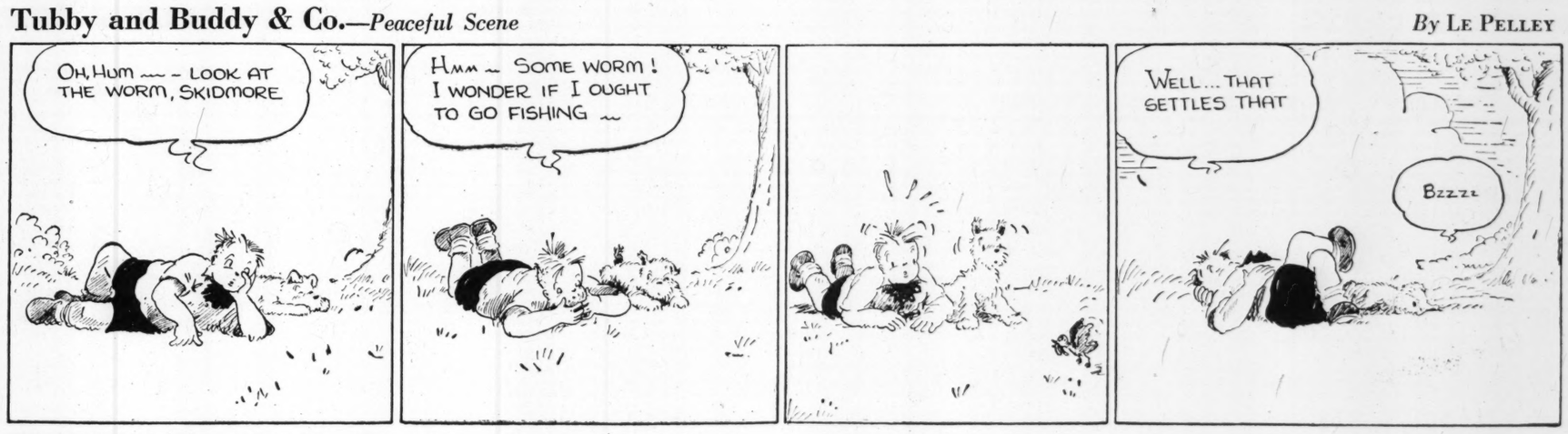
Down

1—Who is the "boofer lady" of "Our Mutual Friend"? (last name)
2—Who is Pogner's daughter in "Die Meistersinger"?
3—What is a town of Guerrero, Mexico?
4—What "were deeper than the depth of waters stilled at even" in "Blessed Damozel"?
5—What was first name of author of "English Traits"?
6—What is a commune of Aveyron, France?
7—First beast in Daniel's vision was like what?
8—What is a canton of Switzerland?
9—Who are said to be most energetic of Siberian natives?
14—Being.
16—What bird breeds in colder parts of Northern Hemisphere?
19—What is a river of northern Chile?
20—What snake is mentioned in "Julius Caesar"?
22—Mephistopheles is a character in what opera?
24—What is a Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish?
25—What is largest river of Scotland?
28—In cricket, what is a run made upon a ball which batsman allows to pass?
29—What animal do you associate with Joel Chandler Harris?
30—Croesus was noted for what?
31—What is a river of China?
33—Who would carry a quiver?
34—A snake has no movable what (sing.)?
36—Pronoun.
37—What is Biblical name of an ancient capital of Assyria?
38—What Jewish festival commemorates events of Book of Esther?
41—What is an antonym of "partial"?
42—What is a river of Peru?
45—Who was Adam's wife?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

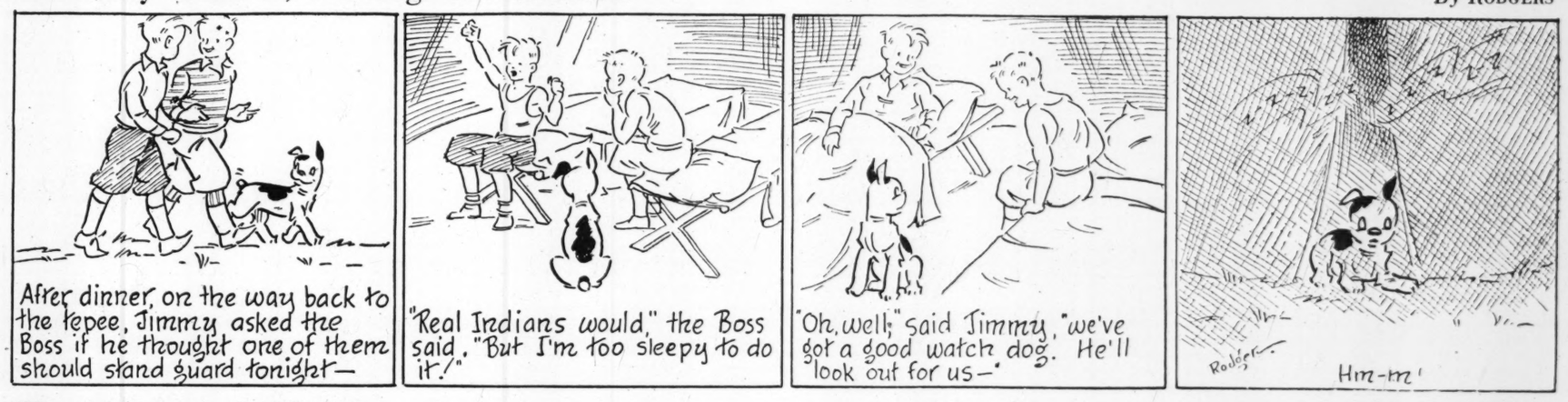
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Peaceful Scene*

By LE PELLEY



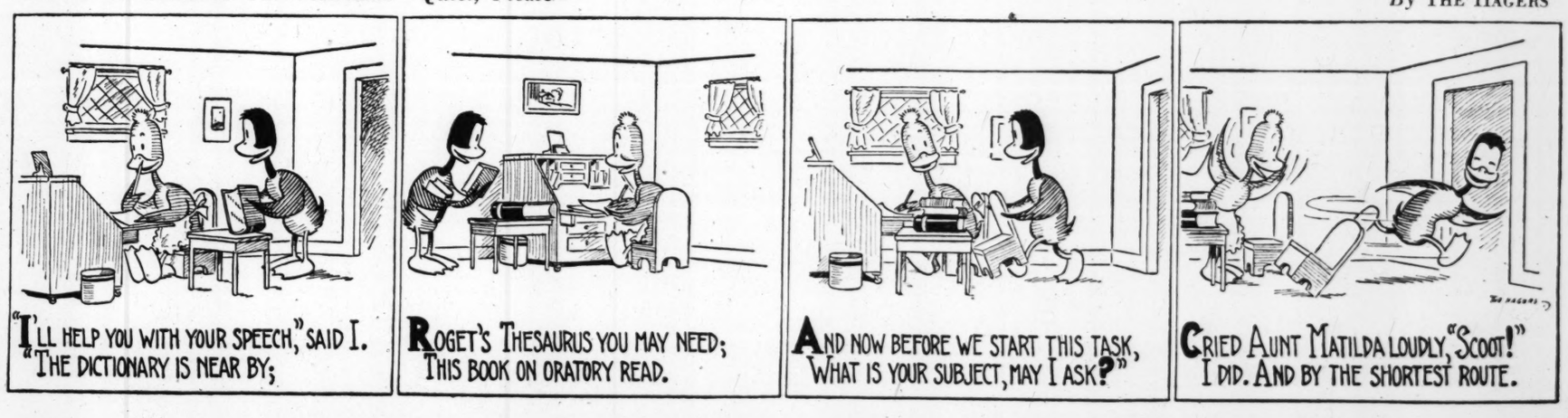
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Guess I'm Elected*

By RODGERS


After dinner, on the way back to the tepee, Jimmy asked the Boss if he thought one of them should stand guard tonight—
"Real Indians would," the Boss said. "But I'm too sleepy to do it!"
"Oh, well," said Jimmy, "we've got a good watch dog. He'll look out for us—"
Hm-m!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Quiet, Please*

By THE HAGERS


"I'LL HELP YOU WITH YOUR SPEECH," SAID I. "THE DICTIONARY IS NEAR BY;
ROGET'S THESAURUS YOU MAY NEED; THIS BOOK ON ORATORY READ.
AND NOW BEFORE WE START THIS TASK, WHAT IS YOUR SUBJECT, MAY I ASK?"
CRIED AUNT MATILDA LOUDLY, "SCOOT!" I DID. AND BY THE SHORTEST ROUTE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Victory for the Americas

The proportions of the success achieved at Havana are such as to surprise even those whose hopes were heartily with the conference. For others they measure the first notable diplomatic setback in years.

It has been unpleasantly plain to all Americans since the conference was announced that European totalitarians felt they had a direct stake in its outcome. The Third Reich's spokesmen conveyed threats both in diplomatic and economic language to South American Governments. These warnings were intended to prevent just such an outcome of the Havana meeting as is now announced.

Havana, 1940, may well become the historical symbol of a new phase in inter-American relations. For the agreement reached at this conference, while designed for swift use in any immediate emergency, contains fundamental concepts which can base a long and happy development of Pan-American solidarity.

As understood from latest dispatches the agreement provides for swift action to defend the New World from threats implicit in any totalitarian attempts to seize European possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Its enforcement is said to rest on those American nations best equipped to enforce it.

Thus by common consent, it would appear, the United States could act to defend the Monroe Doctrine without having to wait for specific approval of its action, and yet operate well within the limits of the understanding reached at Havana. On such a basis the development of the Monroe Doctrine into an all-American possession should be greatly speeded. Pretexts for interpreting that doctrine as "disguised imperialism" should be easy to sweep aside now that the common interest of all the Americas in its vigorous application is recognized.

On the question of markets for American surpluses and the menace of "fifth column" activities, complete agreement is announced. But the delegates evidently realized that the economic phases of inter-American relations are not simple, that they must be approached cautiously, and that hemisphere defense could not profitably be postponed until far-reaching economic plans had been completed.

The success of the Havana conference has been striking enough to cause some wonder as to why it should have accomplished so much more than many other Pan-American conferences. The answer to that question is significant. It should prevent Americans from becoming over-sanguine because of the results so far achieved.

For the answer is to be found not alone in Secretary Hull's persistent and tactful labors for hemisphere understanding, though these labors have been of incalculable importance. Americans must look to Europe—to Berlin and Rome—as well as to Washington, Buenos Aires and other American capitals, to understand the pressures that produced Havana. As this newspaper pointed out at the opening of the conference, the drama at Havana has been played against the backdrop of Europe.

The problems that made the calling of this conference so urgent were problems—American ones—that have arisen in Europe. That all the Americas have recognized sufficiently the menace of totalitarian expansionism to have reached a new milestone in hemisphere relations is a hopeful sign. Possibly Americans are approaching an understanding of their position and responsibility in the world as a whole.

Providence Surpasses a Record

Setting safety records is an old story to the city of Providence, Rhode Island, which recently established a new high for consecutive days without a traffic fatality. But it's an old story which city officials hope to keep telling.

When the previous record of 111 days was passed some days ago, authorities announced that there would be no resting on the oars but that every effort would be made to continue the fine record indefinitely.

Providence started holding safety celebrations seven years ago when, in 1933, sixty-eight days saw no fatal accident. In 1938 the record of 111 days, which stood until last week, was attained. Last year there were only fourteen traffic fatalities in the entire twelve months—an achievement which helped Rhode Island to win the 1939 State award of the National Safety Council.

Rigid enforcement of the twenty-five-miles-an-hour speed law probably has much to do with the Providence record, but not to be overlooked are an educational campaign conducted by the police through the schools and the whole-hearted co-operation of pedestrians and motorists who take pride in their city's achievement.

For Cleaner Reading

Mayor La Guardia of New York suggests a new criterion for determining the type of magazines unfit for sale on newsstands. In a letter to 1,300 licensed news dealers of the metropolis he asks:

> Have you a daughter of your own, or have you growing boys? If not, perhaps you are an uncle or an aunt to children of your brothers or sisters. Now look around your stand, please, and see if you have any magazine or publication that you would not want your own children to read. If you have such magazines that are improper for your own children, do you think it is right to have them on sale for other children? . . . I have a stack before me now. They are not only unfit for children, but the cover and illustrations are shocking and the reading matter is not fit for anyone to read. It occurred to me that as a licensee of the city you would want to co-operate with the Mayor and the schools and churches and all of the parents of the city.

The Mayor requests each dealer to make a list of magazines he would not wish his children to read and to send it to Paul Moss, Commissioner of Licenses, promising not to sell such magazines in the future.

Since indecent magazines are not found on newsstands of New York alone but in many, if not most, American cities and even small towns, this new method of attack contains a helpful suggestion for other communities. As such periodicals are offered for sale indiscriminately to children as well as adults, the test of fitness as reading for children seems a proper one. Moreover, self-policing by the news vendors themselves, if their co-operation can be enlisted, is preferable to punitive action by public authorities.

Mercy Ships

Americans can act quickly in an emergency and especially when an opportunity exists to extend aid and relief in the face of an impending danger. The House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs has just given a splendid example of this capacity for prompt decision by voting unanimously to report a bill which would permit American ships conspicuously marked, unarmed, and unconvoyed, to go to war areas for child evacuees under 16 years old.

The case for sending such ships to rescue children from the British Isles if possible before the full force of the threatened German attack may break has been ably and reasonably urged by the impromptu Committee on Mercy Ships for Children. The legislation proposed would cover similar evacuation of children from the bomb-strewn industrial areas of Germany if the German Government approved.

Two principal objections have been raised against this mercy mission, in so far as it has been opposed at all. One is that the money involved should be spent on American children. But American children, even of relief families, enjoy already a standard of living and opportunity fairly comparable to that of many of the proposed evacuees abroad. And right now it is British children who face the threat of war, from which happily American children are for the present free.

The other criticism has been that the sinking of one of these mercy ships in spite of its mission might tend to bring the United States into war. The committee has answered this in part by insisting that the American Government obtain assurance of safe conduct from the belligerents involved before permitting such a ship to set forth.

Such assurance, of course, might not be a complete guarantee, and the hazards of any course must be carefully weighed by the parents or those otherwise responsible for the child evacuees. But an attack on such a ship, though it carried the United States flag, would not involve the honor of the United States and would not obligate the United States to strike in defense.

It is to be hoped that both houses of Congress will act favorably on this bill and with a dispatch comparable to that of the Committee.

If the great American trailer army stays away from Florida until after election this year, some Northern States may regain their normal Republicanism.

Ventriloquism

Barnum Brought Me Over

Enter the Ringlings—XXII

After the passing of Bailey, we with the circus, looking from the inside out, could not fail to observe strange external influences shaping its course. For one thing, tall-hatted, thin-lipped gentlemen, with that legal look, and slightly supercilious toward show folk, traveled with us from time to time for a day or so. Then, the weird "routing" of the Greatest that season was the subject of grave powwows in the horse tents and in the ticket wagons. With doleful headwaggings it was generally opined that the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth was certainly playing in the "sticks." Some "tank" towns any big circus has to take in order to break long jumps, but, argued the "straw" bosses, there's a limit. Was it the absence of the master hand that railroaded the Greatest week after week into territory where no showman could reasonably hope to crowd them into his Big Top? *¿Quién sabe?*

Early in the winter each year the company stockholders' meeting of Barnum & Bailey, Limited, was duly held, as prescribed by statute, in the London offices in Leadenhall Street. When the time came for the first meeting after the passing of Bailey, one of the legal gentlemen hereinbefore referred to took the chair, more or less dolefully. To the extreme regret of the board of directors, he informed the shareholders, the business of the circus during the past season had been most unprofitable.

It appeared, he declared, impossible to discover in the United States any showman of the experience and acumen possessed by the deceased managing director who would devote his entire time and energies to the management of the show. He reminded the assembled Britishers that they had received handsome dividends in the past which had more than repaid their original investment. But—well, America was a long way off, the future of the show dark and uncertain.

It so happened, he told the stockholders, that the board of directors had received quite a fair offer of purchase outright from a western firm of circus owners. The best advice the directors could give was that, in the circumstances, the offer should be accepted and that the company, as a British limited liability corporation, should be wound up. The motion was put, and after some weak argument by one or two dissenting shareholders, quickly seconded.

* * *

The "western" circus owners were the Ringling Brothers, once boys in Baraboo, Wisconsin, whose grit and shrewdness had lifted a two-by-four, homemade tent concealing a single freak, admission a dime—or, if you didn't have it, a nickel—to the second largest circus in the world. For the entire paraphernalia of the Barnum & Bailey Show, including the many-acred winter quarters at Bridgeport, and the good will of the use of the magnetic name of Barnum, which nonlegal minds might have estimated as worth millions, the Ringlings paid a sum which ran into not more than six figures.

To illustrate what that name was worth consider the sad fiasco of another American circus which, several years after the European tour of the Barnum & Bailey circus, followed, or, rather, started out to follow the same route through the Continent. McCaddon, the same man who had put me into the circus business, had had some dispute with Bailey, his brother-in-law, and decided to gather up some of the shekels lying loose over there. He was inspired, of course, by the amazing success of the Barnum show.

He gathered together a really fine circus and menagerie, sideshows, and everything, as big as the Greatest. He asked me to go over with it because of my previous experience there. Offered me the title of assistant manager, something Mr. Bailey, the strong individualist, never had done.

"What are you going to call the show?" I asked.

"The McCaddon American Circus."

"You'll never make a go of it with that name," I ventured. "Firstly, it's too difficult for Europeans to pronounce. You've got to have a name that rolls easily off the tongue and that all nationals can remember. It was the name 'Barnum' that was largely responsible for much of our success in Europe. At least, I think it was. Besides, not only is it easy for anybody to say, but almost every child in the world has heard it and associated the name Barnum with something big. It's in their very school books."

* * *

McCaddon thought I exaggerated. I declined his invitation to go with his enterprise and, though there were other reasons, his insistence on using his own name was one. Whether I had called the turn correctly or not, the fact remains that his show went on the rocks. Perhaps it was because the Europeans had seen one American circus and preferred their own one-ring hippodromes. Perhaps they had spent all their circus money with the Greatest, and McCaddon should have waited for a generation to rise which knew not Barnum. Whatever the reason, no ballyhoo would induce the the crowds to come. From the very first stand failure was written all over the venture.

After dragging along miserably and sinking deep into the red for a few weeks, the McCaddon American Circus expired on a meadow in Grenoble on the banks of the lovely Isère. At a forced sale carved and gilden wagons and animal dens that so shortly before were expensively new were auctioned off for a song apiece to peasant farmers of France who left the useless, gaudy bodies to rot and carried away the running gear.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(Continued on this page this day each week)

Mirror of World Opinion

Lord Halifax on Prayer

I have no doubt that the King's broadcast last Christmas, when he spoke of putting our hand in the hand of God, went home to them (the Germans) as it did to us.

Where will God lead us? Not, we may be sure, through easy or pleasant paths. That is not His way. He will not help us to avoid our difficulties. What He will do is to give to those, who humbly ask, the spirit that no dangers can disturb.

The Christian message to the world brings peace in war; peace where we most need it; peace of soul. . . .

Those of us who cannot serve in the armed forces must all do our best in other ways to help them. I'm sure we shall and there is one thing we can all do, soldiers, sailors, airmen, and civilians, men, women, and children all together, which may be much more powerful than we know. And this is to pray.

I heard the other day of a Yorkshire village where after all the talk about a "fifth column" the people had agreed to form a "sixth column," in which they pledged themselves to try and give a few minutes each day in God's house of prayer. We shall naturally ask God to take care of those we love and to bless the cause for which our country is at war. We can ask this with confidence because we know that we are trying to resist things that cannot be according to God's will.

But prayer is not only asking God for what we want, but rather the way to learn to trust Him, to ask that we may know His will, and do it with all our strength. If we can really do our work, whatever it is, as well as we can in God's sight it will become His work, and we can safely leave the issue in His hands.

This, then, is the spirit in which we must march together in this crusade for Christianity.

We and our great dominions overseas stand, and shall continue to stand foursquare against the forces of evil.

We shall go forward, seeing clearly both the splendor and the perils of the task but strengthened by the faith, through which by God's help, as we try to do His service, we shall prevail.—From the *Associated Press* report of a speech by Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Minister.

Bread and Butter and Foreign Policy

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph G. Harrison

Within the next twelve months, if the European war terminated in a German victory, the United States would be called upon to decide whether it would send—probably as an outright gift—sufficient food to Europe to tide that continent over the bleak days now foreseen as an aftermath of war. The situation has been accentuated by a long, severe winter and disastrous rains in the eastern European grain belt.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be easy to decide such a question in the affirmative, once the war had ended, for the United States has a long record of aiding distressed areas abroad, this record perhaps reaching its apex in the Hoover Relief Commission following the World War. Unfortunately for those who may be the innocent victims of Europe's chaos, the present situation is complicated by the extent to which such aid might help perpetuate the sway of a victorious Germany. There are many who say that if widespread starvation would weaken the totalitarian grasp, the United States would not be lessening human suffering in the long run by feeding indirectly the Nazi war machine.

These persons assert that while their course may be drastic it offers the quickest way toward undermining the Nazi regime and that thus the United States would not be strengthening a power which is opposed to the ideals and interests of the United States. They declare that it is Adolf Hitler alone who has upset the delicate balance whereby Europe's 550,000,000 persons are fed and that upon Herr Hitler alone must fall the responsibility of feeding them.

* * *

Against the opinions of this group there is another opinion, also strong, which, while in favor of an air-tight British blockade for the length of the war, says that to follow the first course would only aggravate Europe's problems, not settle them. This group asserts that the United States, in failing to come to the aid of the distressed peoples of Europe, would be passing up a major opportunity to strike a blow not only for the weak and helpless but for democracy itself.

Taking as their starting point the belief that the democracies' greatest strength is a moral one, these persons hold that aid to Europe would do far more toward restoring democracy's low fortune on the continent than would all the discontent and suffering which the United States might abet as a counter-stroke against Herr Hitler.

In the end, it is said by this school, the common people of Europe will decide what the political pattern of that part of the world shall be, despite the present ascendancy of those who would deny their fellows all right to self-government. Thus, runs the argument, a gesture of unselfish kindness by the United States, no matter what the interpretation Europe's totalitarian rulers may attempt to put upon it, will, in all likelihood, remain in the mind of the average European as a mark in favor of a democracy. Whether this favorable opinion would be of any effect so long as dictators remain in power—and can mock at the gullibility of democracies—is a question to be considered.

* * *

There are many, of course, who say that such speculation on the shipment of American food to Europe is premature, that Europe may surprise the New World by feeding itself very well or that, if starvation does strike, Latin America will be called upon to do the feeding. To the United States Department of Agriculture, however, such speculation does not seem at all idle, nor does it to the American farmer who, within a year, may be bringing great pressure upon the Government to buy for free distribution abroad his produce which world markets can no longer absorb.

The question of food distribution to Europe was one of the main considerations which received attention when the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture drew up their so-called "cartel" plan whereby nations of the New World would market their exportable surpluses through a central distributing agency. The substitution of limited loans in place of this plan leaves a doubt whether any feeding of Europe would be done from joint New World stocks.

Although most government officials agree that the problem of Europe's food is still too vague and too subject to rapid change during the coming months to permit formulation of any policy at this time, there is substantial agreement that Europe may eventually face the problem of too many mouths and too little food and that this situation will call for historic decisions on the part of those responsible for American agricultural and foreign policy.

Is Defensive Strategy Sufficient?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent editorials in The Christian Science Monitor have shown a marked initiative in dealing with the European crisis.

Public opinion in advance of Congress has increasingly expressed a desire to see more and more aid given to the Allies—now England alone. It is noteworthy, too, that Monitor editorials, for instance, "Where Does Defense Begin?" indicate a still more advanced position by offering even a broader concept of the relation of the United States to the war. To illustrate, I quote the following paragraph from the above editorial: "Defense begins at home. But can even the American economy live in a world dominated by totalitarian trade? And can America defend the ideals of liberty, justice and human dignity by defending only her own shores? Mr. Hoover urges America to wait until attacked." In a closing paragraph, this discerning editorial states that according to the Monitor, this isolationist position is a mistake.

In view of the belated stand taken by the United States against Nazi aggression, another significant question might well be asked. Can purely defensive resistance to the dictators, with the greatly augmented resources at their command, succeed in protecting the Western Hemisphere from further totalitarian ambitions? Waging a defensive type of warfare, Britain attempted by the strategy of blockade to subdue Germany, but this reasonably humane method proved an insufficient weapon against the aggression of an unscrupulous enemy.

The United States, now thoroughly aroused to the impending danger of any longer postponing the strengthening of its national defenses, is preparing a vast program of armament expansion, costing billions of dollars; but still intrinsically in the category of defensive measures, with only the objective apparently of being ultimately prepared to repel a possible invasion.

With accumulated evidence of the Nazi Blitzkrieg methods of attack, is it therefore reasonable to suppose that Adolf Hitler, if he has any intentions whatever of invading the Western Hemisphere, will wait patiently until he knows that we are fully prepared to defend ourselves? Aware that we are utterly unprepared now, and will not be ready to give him any kind of a reception for another year, at the very least, it would seem the height of simplicity to imagine, knowing Hitler's technique, that he will not be tempted to set his plans of action well within the margin of our unpreparedness.

This eventuality should be borne in mind, as our national integrity may depend on what we can accomplish by intensive steps in the next six months, and not what we may finally achieve, in the somewhat slow process of building up our armament in the course of the next six years.

JAMES W. LEE

Sarasota, Fla.

"Training for Service"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with surprise that we read your editorial titled, "Training for Service," which, without a doubt, gave your approval to some form of compulsory military and noncombatant training for all young men and women for a period of one year.

We are convinced that conscription in peace time is a totalitarian act, and can only result in a deterioration of the civil liberties guaranteed to us under the Constitution. It stands for bondage, regardless of the name it parades under. Some plan of voluntary service for a reasonable length of time would have ample support. The regular army and navy enlistments are too long to induce large scale response.

We feel that there is entirely too much "hysterical chatter of invasion and calamity," to put it in the words of Colonel Lindbergh.

WALTER THEODORE LILES
JOHN R. LILES
(Spanish-American War Veteran)
MRS. IDA LILES

Portland, Ore.

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